THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 262

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Britain Scorns Any Hitler Peace; Allies Will Not Yield to Threat; New Solidarity Links Americas

Chamberlain insists that peace can only be made with a German Government which will keep its word—Soviet-Reich threat not feared—U-boats driven afar—Plane carriers still serve.

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain declared today that Britain would "examine and test" any German peace proposals, but added that "no mere assurances from the present German Government can be accepted by us."

Britain and France, the Prime Minister told a wildly cheering House of Commons, will not yield to what he termed a "scarcely veiled threat" of Soviet-German collaboration.

"No threat would ever induce this country to abandon the purpose for which we have entered upon this struggle," he said.

The Prime Minister's speech retorted to the Russian-German agreement which partitioned Poland and made a peace gesture with the alternative of Nazi-Soviet "consultation."

He declared that "too often in the past" German assurances have "proved that their undertakings are worthless when it suits them that they should be broken."

He then added that "if, therefore, proposals are made we shall certainly examine and test them in the light of what I have just said." But he added that he "could not anticipate" the nature of any peace proposals.

Pledge Must Be Kept

Nobody wants the war to continue "for one unnecessary day" he asserted, adding that the British and French people, however, were "determined to secure that the rule of violence shall cease and that the word of governments—once pledged—must henceforth be kept."

Mr. Chamberlain told the House that the Soviet-German agreement by no means meant Germany would receive any lasting benefits and contained nothing to swerve Britain from "what we are doing now—mobilizing all the resources of the British Empire for the effective prosecution of the war."

Vigorously Mr. Chamberlain assailed the Russian-German statement that if the Western Powers refused peace offers they would bear the war guilt.

"The responsibility for the war rests upon those who have conceived and carried out this policy of successive aggression and it can neither be evaded nor excused," he said.

Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, was beside the Prime Minister on the Treasury Bench as he spoke. Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky hunched pensively over the rail of the diplomatic gallery.

Leaders Concur

Labor and Liberal leaders concurred with Mr. Chamberlain's views. Laborite Clement Attlee said, "We must carefully examine every kind of a proposal for peace, but we must deal with realities, and it is no good saying there is peace when there is no peace.

"A mere reversion to the situation of the last year or so would not bring the world back to peace."

Liberal Leader Sir Archibald Sinclair said: "So long as Germany is governed by Hitler and the people who surround him, we will constantly be confronted with a choice between submission to his will and the dread alternative of war.

"This country wants peace, but it is not prepared to buy it at the price of freedom and the moral values of civilization."

Mr. David Lloyd George, speaking in the Commons for the first time since the war's start, declared:

"If peace depends on the word of Hitler, we shall have no alternative but to proceed until we get some other and more assured guarantee."

Haste Unnecessary

Mr. Lloyd George continued that "it is clear that somebody is going to submit detailed terms for the consideration of this Government.

"I think it is important that we should not come to a too hurried conclusion. It needs very careful consideration."

"I entirely agree," Mr. Chamberlain replied. "I see no reason why we should be in a hurry to give an answer to a proposal which really requires serious consideration."

Both Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Archibald Sinclair urged a secret session of Parliament to consider Britain's future course.

Mr. Chamberlain, however, replied that such a session would be of "no practical value."

Chamberlain tells why Britain will push war: Page 6.

By a Staff Artist

Baltic Diplomats Face a Russia Looking at the Waters to Its West

Left: Karl Selter, Estonian Foreign Minister, who signed agreement with Russia giving Soviets naval rights on the Estonian coast.

Center: Juozas Urbsys, Foreign Minister of Lithuania, which is reported "next in line" for Soviet demands.

Right: Wilhelm Munters, Foreign Minister of Latvia, called to Moscow to face demand for concessions to Russia.

Below: Will the Soviets transform the Baltic into a Russian lake? Map indicates the directions of Russia's sudden westward thrust toward the three Baltic nations and Poland.

Soviets Seek To Make Baltic 'Russian Sea'

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 3—Conversion of the Baltic Sea into a Russian lake from the East Prussian-Lithuanian border northwards, together with a benevolent neutrality over the Gulf of Bothnia appears to be the newest result of the Soviet-German Pact and Germany's preoccupation with the Western Front.

This is clearly the only interpretation explaining the visits of representatives of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to Moscow during the past few days. All of them have gone in a similar way as the Lithuanian Foreign Minister went to Berlin before the handing over of Memeland to Germany. The only result can be that Moscow will dominate the whole Baltic area it had in 1914.

The Soviets are certainly pursuing exactly the policy which one could have imagined Czarist Russia following. One of their first steps appears to have been the acquisition of an ice-free port on the Baltic at Libau, enabling Russia to develop a Baltic fleet and mercantile marine.

A Russian technical commission arrived yesterday at Tallinn in Estonia to establish naval bases and air fields.

Lithuania is sending its Foreign Minister to Moscow today. The Soviets presumably have no special demands on that country since it has no possible sites for naval bases and only a very short coastline. But it has a common frontier with Russia, and it is probable that its new Russian protector will expect that Lithuania, like the other Baltic countries, will establish a Soviet system of Government. In return Lithuania appears to hope for the return of Vilna which Poland took from it and which is now part of Russian Poland. This would be a small sacrifice for securing Lithuania as an outpost against Germany.

Germany's Impotent Consent

In this connection it is hard to believe that Russia's present actions in the Baltic are done with Germany's consent, except such consent as an impotent partner must always give. Examination of the map will show too how dangerous Russia can be to Germany's Baltic connections with Scandinavia, especially with Sweden, which are all important just now since the Reich is drawing from there most of its supplies of iron ore, now that overseas sources are closed to it.

Reports that Finland is also hurrying to make its peace with Moscow were heard today. But whether it be today or next week there is no doubt but that its position is such that this action must be taken sooner or later.

U. S. Business Urged to Start Police Bureau

Filene calls for setting up machinery to eliminate unfair and unethical trade practices.

Highlights of addresses at the Boston Conference on Distribution at the Hotel Statler today:

Lincoln Filene, President and Chairman of the Board of William Filene's Sons Company, urged business to end its own unethical practices by self-regulation. Page 1.

Corwin D. Edwards, Special Assistant to Attorney General Frank Murphy, asserted that self-regulation of terms of sale and other distributive practices tend toward monopoly. Page 10.

H. Napier Moore, Editor of Maclean's Magazine, Toronto, declared the United States and Canada are not only "good neighbors" politically but commercially. Page 10.

Philip Salisbury, Executive Editor of Sales Management Magazine, urged businessmen to demand the repeal of State "tariffs," "quotas," and other barriers to interstate trade. Page 10.

Manufacturers and distributors of the United States were urged today by Lincoln Filene, Boston merchant, to set up machinery to police themselves in order to eliminate unfair or unethical trade practices.

Declaring that "no code of ethics is worth signing unless you are willing to see that it is lived up to," Mr. Filene told the 11th annual Boston Conference on Distribution that self-regulation by industry or any other group is "democratic" and a means of preventing added Government regulation and bureaucracy.

Business Regulation

Mr. Filene, who is President and Chairman of the Board of William Filene's Sons Company, was one of 20 scheduled speakers at a session devoted to the subject, "Regulation of Business Practices." Business men, lawyers, economists, and representatives of the Federal Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission were among the speakers at the meeting in the Hotel Statler.

To facilitate self-regulation by associations of retailers, wholesalers, or manufacturers, Mr. Filene recommended that the Federal anti-trust laws be "clarified" to make certain that no prosecutions would be attempted on the ground of "illegal combinations." He emphasized that the unethical practices for which he proposed a system of self-policing were not forbidden either by the anti-trust laws or FTC rules.

As examples of the unethical dealings which he said produce distrust among businessmen and which should be eliminated by agreed-upon codes, adequately enforced by trade associations, he cited the "taking of discounts beyond the agreed-on term, undue

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Americas Ratify Safety Sea Zone

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Panama, Oct. 3—A new conception of an inter-American "Continental Sea" was ratified at the inter-American consultations here just after a German sea raider sank the British Booth Line freighter Clement 70 miles off the coast of Brazil, far inside the safety zone where belligerent action is now prohibited.

In view of similar tests to come, practical shipping men in Panama were asking searching questions today about the meaning of the historic "Declaration of Panama."

Can German freighters, for instance, leave South American ports in which they are now taking refuge from the British fleet and proceed to other American ports?

The answer is "Yes" in so far as the American nations are concerned and provided the German ship refrains from warlike acts. Whether Great Britain and the other belligerents will respect the American safety zone remains to be seen.

As delegates gathered formally to indorse the Final Act today and to deliver final speeches on the meaning of this first inter-American consultation under the Declaration of Lima, achievements of the Panama meeting were undergoing scrutiny by supporters and critics alike.

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State of the United States, was known to feel that the neutrality declaration alone was the most important action taken on this continent during the twentieth century.

The three instruments give effect to the latest proof of inter-American solidarity in the face of external dangers which are regarded here as potentially the worst since President Monroe, in 1823, set the New World apart from European imperialism:

1. A Continental Sea — The instrument introduces for the first time, in so far as is known, the conception of a continental sea in which nations may extend

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American Neutrals Define Safety Zone: Page 5.

Britain Eases Rules On Press Censorship; U. S. Air Training Gains

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 3, 1939

Chamberlain Permits Press News From Source

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain announced today that a review of the Information Ministry and censorship difficulties had resulted in a decision to return to direct contacts between the press and Government departments—the system in effect before the war.

Sir Walter Monckton has been placed in charge of censorship, Mr. Chamberlain said, and arrangements for central communication of news through a revamped and curtailed Ministry of Information will be continued.

55 Colleges Added to Pilot-Training List

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fifty-five additional colleges have been added by the Civil Aeronautics Authority to the list of those qualified for participation in the civilian pilot-training program. This brought to 355 the number of colleges qualified.

Philadelphia Mint Gets $2,000,000 in Silver

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Silver worth $2,000,000 was delivered to the Mint today—but it caused no more excitement than the arrival of the monthly pay roll. The silver, from a smelting plant at Baltimore, Md., was sent here by express.

Textile Leaders Confer on Research Plans

WASHINGTON (AP)—Directors of the Textile Foundation conferred today on an economic research to aid the textile industry. The study is aimed chiefly at aiding executives in the textile and related industries to manage inventories.

Judge Martin Faces N. Y. Senate in Ouster

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Kings County (Brooklyn) Judge George W. Martin, acquitted last June of accepting a bribe, went before New York's Senate today on removal charges submitted by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

Governor Lehman submitted the charges of "misconduct" at the request of a special grand jury investigating Kings County law enforcement, and termed the jurist "unfit" for the bench. Judge Martin said he would "fight to the finish."

N. Y. National Guard Seeks 4,426 Recruits

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Immediate enlistment of 4,426 recruits for the New York National Guard was ordered today by Walter G. Robinson, State Adjutant General.

This is the State's quota under President Roosevelt's order to increase the enlisted strength of the National Guard to 235,000 men. The Adjutant General said the War Department indicated it desired the increase be effectuated by Oct. 31.

Franco Pledges Move to Restore Peace

BURGOS, Spain (AP)—Francisco Franco declared today that Spain stands ready to do whatever is possible toward restoration of European peace.

He said the Nation would strive "to be always ready to do whatever we can without limitations or reserve to reconcile the countries which today are fighting against each other."

N. Y. Republicans Indorse Judge Lehman

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The Republican State Executive Committee recommended today indorsement of Associate Judge Irving Lehman of the Court of Appeals for the chief judgeship of the State's highest tribunal. The recommendation was to be submitted to the Republican State Committee.

Debate on Neutrality Kept On High Plane in Senate

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—Amid the colorful oratorical panoply of the Senate, the historic debate on America's relationship to the European war has now begun.

Couched on a high plane, it has been kept free of personalities and partisanship by the first speakers, Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, ranking minority member and former Chairman. Today's debate was postponed out of respect to Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky, who passed on last night.

Speeches of Different Type

A leading Senatorial opponent of Senator Borah declared after the speech yesterday that the Senator from Idaho could "make the A, B, C's sound eloquent if he put his mind to it." The grudging admiration was forced from the Senator who compared the Pittman-Borah speeches. Senator Pittman did not make an emotional appeal, but a matter-of-fact analysis and he did not depart from his prepared text. He spoke to a Senate that seemed to agree with his logic, though it sympathized in part with Senator Borah's eloquence. Whatever the virtue of the two speeches Administration leaders now think they have 60 or more votes lined up for embargo repeal, with a possible 55 in sight.

The Borah speech that followed that of Senator Pittman was of a different sort. This, too, contrary to Mr. Borah's custom, was prepared in advance. But a prepared Borah speech is simply something to depart from, and to extemporize upon. Nevertheless, Mr. Borah's efforts were not what they were in the League of Nations battle. His voice frequently trailed and particularly at the ends of sentences he was almost inaudible. Once or twice, however, he put the full strength of his personality into the address, and once or twice the crowded galleries broke all Senate rules and broke into applause.

Crowds assembled in the rain early yesterday to hear the start of the debate. The line of wet, rain-coated visitors extended down two flights of marble stairs from the Capitol Galleries to the ground floor, hopefully waiting. Every seat was filled, including the exclusive Presidential Gallery. Behind the green-carpeted Senate arena below stood double lines of House members, who are privileged guests on the Senate floor.

Puts Debate on High Plane

The day started with an appeal by Majority Leader Barkley to hold the discussion "on a high plane befitting the United States Senate." There was no doubt of the earnestness in his voice. He said the debate would go down "as one of the historic discussions of the Senate," and he asked members to proceed "without personalities and without any implications as to the motives of anybody" and to aid in "prompt and yet deliberate consideration of this measure."

Minority Leader McNary promptly seconded the appeal. Mr. Barkley's proposals were "satisfying and fair," he said, and he assured the Chamber that they would be supported by Republicans. It was on this high plane that the great debate started. It was kept on this level in the first day's argument.

The galleries leaned forward as Senator Pittman rose. The galleries, incidentally, were chiefly filled by women: as the eye swept the four-sided Chamber, they seemed to dominate 3-to-1. Many were wives and relatives of Senators. Many of them might have had sons of war age.

Senator Pittman is a tall, strik-

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Intimate Message from Washington

Isolationists Have the Talking Edge on Neutrality and They're Using It —Real Issue for Embargo Repeal Is Clear but Stays Hidden

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

There are legalistic and practical reasons why advocates of arms embargo repeal in the present great debate have difficulty in bringing their real arguments out into the open: no such inhibitions hamper the opponents of repeal. One of the real, fundamental arguments for repeal is of course the desire to help Great Britain and France in resisting Germany and possibly Russia. But advocates of repeal have difficulty in saying this—although plenty of them will do so, no doubt, before the debate is over. Put the other way about, the argument is more easily stated: That the present embargo is a positive help to Germany, hence is "unneutral." Or, in still more attenuated form, it is argued that the present law is unneutral because it interferes with the conditions under which otherwise the war would be conducted.

The first reason why realists shrink from plain speaking is that such an admission renders repeal open to the charge of being unneutral in the eyes of international law. The second argument is that repeal based on such terms sounds like "involvement" and plays into the isolationists' hands.

Legal View Forcefully Put

The legal argument was put forcefully the other day by two eminent international lawyers, Professors Charles Cheney Hyde and Philip C. Jessup. They wrote that repeal, after war has begun, to assist a favored belligerent, would be "unneutral and is contemptuous of the legal duty which the law of nations imposes upon every neutral sovereign." These, and their many other equally flat statements made it appear that there was no doubt whatever on the subject; that international law could only be interpreted one way, and that it absolutely forbade repeal of such a restriction after war has broken out.

Unfortunately, international lawyers are not quite so agreed as the Hyde-Jessup-Borah statements would indicate. Professor Jessup himself, in a letter on Jan. 30, 1939, urged lifting of the arms embargo then applied to shipments to Spain. He said, in words that may be applied to the present situation: "It (removal of the embargo) would further mark a return to our historic policy of avoiding intervention in European civil wars by following a strict hands-off policy instead of taking affirmative action which, as events have demonstrated, inevitably affects the outcome of a struggle in which we profess to be not concerned."

It is true that Professor Jessup argued that the belligerency of the two sides in Spain had not been recognized by the United States, and that therefore the United States was not bound by the laws of neutrality. This technical point does not altogether convince lay or legal observers, who fail to see why lifting one arms embargo in October is fundamentally different from lifting another arms embargo in January

Moreover, plenty of other international lawyers argue the repeal side of the case with equal firmness and abundant citations from authority. And some plain lawyers deny that international law is binding anyway. However—and here we get back to the inhibition on repeal Senators—it is pointed out that repeal should be carried through to promote the peace, security, and even the neutrality of the United States, rather than to aid one of the belligerents.

Debate of Many Facets

The opposition is troubled by few inhibitions. Like any opposition, it can take many different viewpoints. It can say, with Senator Borah, that "the present war in Europe is nothing more than another chapter in the bloody volume of European power politics . . . yes, it is power politics!"

Or it can resist the proposed bill because it is too restrictive, curbs the merchant marine and airways, and does not give enough aid to the Allies! It can combine the varied interests of the German-American Bund, certain pacifistically inclined church organizations, other aggressively nationalistic churchmen, and various war veterans organizations.

Summing the opposition all up, its main argument is of course that repeal of the arms embargo is a step toward war. Any safeguard against war is popular with public opinion, and that is the great strength of this opposition. On the other hand, the proponents of repeal have to let appear through their barrage of words their real argument: that removal of the embargo would help Britain and France, might thereby shorten the war, and thus reduce the chance of American participation.

The Administration is not yet ready to put its cards on the table, not ready to face the basic issue, and go to the people's representatives in Congress, and to the people through them with the open proposal that the Allies should be supported.

War Summary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Britain's answer to German "peace" plans was given by Prime Minister Chamberlain today—even before the German offers were received. Any proposals would be examined, Mr. Chamberlain declared, but "no threat will ever induce this country or France to abandon the purposes for which we have entered upon this struggle."

The Baltic was believed rapidly becoming a Russian lake as the result of the Soviet's diplomatic demands on Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania.

Balkan developments remained in suspense as the Turkish Foreign Minister continued his conversations in Moscow.

At Sea, a German warning to United States merchantmen that they must submit to searching, was transmitted by the United States Treasury and State departments.

The London Daily Mail reported a Hamburg, Germany, news radiocast containing what it termed a "veiled threat" against the Cunard-White Star liner Mauretania, which sailed Sept. 30 from New York, bound for England.

Sweden warned all Swedish shipping to stay in coastal waters.

At the front, with the Polish resistance finally "liquidated," the only activity has been in the West, where French troops are reported to be hastily digging in to fortify their newly won territory, while raking the ground in front with shells to explode the mines laid by the Germans.

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Tie-Up of Pacific Shipping Averted in U. S. Compromise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3—Pressure from Washington helped bring about a compromise between maritime employers and employees, thereby averting the threatened tie-up of all Pacific Coast water commerce Sept. 30 when all contracts ran out.

Although the impasse remains, the compromise as to means of negotiations and questions of retroactive agreements resulted so that the present contracts continue in full force and effect, subject to termination by either party upon 60 days' written notice.

It was further agreed that practices which were in effect on Sept. 15, 1939, will continue, pending the outcome of negotiations for a mutually satisfactory agreement with the Maritime Labor Board, acting as mediator.

Finally, it was decided that in the event of a future impasse and a new threat of work stoppage, due to trouble over the contract and a strike vote was being taken, the actual strike would not occur until 31 days after the vote. This also applies to waterfront employers.

This type of agreement between the two groups has been sought for some years. It is not yet considered satisfactory by either side, but is believed to be "a step in the right direction" towards permanent assurance of continued activity of the Pacific Coast water-borne traffic, regardless of work disputes.

When the old contract came so close to the deadline with obviously no time left to settle pressing details, it looked as though a complete Pacific Coast tie-up would occur.

Washington at first stood off pressures from each side. Officials asked that both sides come to an agreement without Federal influence. But the deadline crept up.

Washington argued that during the world crisis, with its problems to shipping, business, and labor, that this was "no time" for a prolonged strike or lockout or combination. It was further argued that business "might just as well continue" during the negotiations as harm Pacific Coast traffic and put thousands out of work.

As a consequence, the Maritime Labor Board is being utilized as mediator by both negotiating parties.

Editorial comment in coast newspapers hails the arrangement of the 60-day termination clause as "progress."

Flapjacks Over Scout 'Campfire'

General Electric

Final Stage of Contest Between Campfire Girls and Boy Scouts

Doris Thiessing and Robert Blouin are taking it calmly—this flapjack-cooking contest—despite the fact they had to use an electric roaster instead of the good old Scout-style fire.

Quotes From Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Senator Key Pittman, (D) of Nevada: "It is not the destruction of property that arouses a war spirit in our people. It is what we conceive to be the illegal destruction of the lives of our citizens. This was the cause asserted by Woodrow Wilson in his war message to Congress before our entry into the World War."

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho: "If the enactment of the Embargo Act as stated by the distinguished Secretary of State, was to keep us out of war, what kind of logic is it that says its repeal will keep us out of war?"

Representative Henry C. Dworshak (R) of Idaho: "We cannot be partly in and partly out of this war. If it is our war, we should get in immediately; but if it is not our war, then we should do everything to preserve our neutrality and prevent involvement of this country in the conflict."

Representative Newt V. Mills (D) of Louisiana: "Is there any sure cure for the disease of war? There is a remedy without a relapse, a cure without a crutch, a treaty without a trench as recorded in the Forty-sixth Psalm: "'He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth; he breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in sunder; he burneth the chariot in the fire.'"

Representative J. Thorkelson (R) of Montana: "Members of Congress should understand that in giving the President power to proclaim or designate war zones . . . is like sending a cab driver up as pilot of an airplane, or giving a stick of dynamite to a child; for it can only end in crashing neutrality and exploding peace."

Representative Bernard J. Gehrmann (F-L) of Wisconsin: "The continued healthful existence of the American eagle, emblematic of these United States, lies in the immediate enactment of the Townsend plan. It will keep us out of war!"

Peace in Harlan Ends Prosecution Of Federal Suit

LONDON, Ky., Oct. 3 (AP)—Declaring that Harlan County had been rid of an "impossible and medieval condition" in the handling of its coal miners, the Federal Government has dropped its $250,000 effort to prosecute a big group of Harlan coal operators.

The 11-week trial of the case last summer, which ended in a jury deadlock, was followed this summer by many of the mines signing union contracts.

Federal Judge H. Church Ford dismissed charges after being told by Special Assistant United States Attorney General Welly K. Hopkins that an "impossible and medieval industrial system which the operators had sworn to perpetuate is ended" and "the rule of the so-called 'gun thug' is no more" in Harlan coal camps.

Mr. Hopkins said there was "every indication" that existing peace in the county, torn for years by recurrent outbursts of often fatal labor strife, would be "lasting."

The blanket indictment charged violation of an 1870 civil rights statute in a conspiracy to cut miners off from rights guaranteed them under the Wagner Labor Relations Act. It was the Government's first attempt to prosecute a criminal suit involving the Wagner law.

Turning to present conditions, Mr. Hopkins said:

"Industrial peace at last prevails. And finally, a return to quiet and normal life, free from the previous existing abuses, for the first time seems assured to these (Harlan County) people."

At the conclusion of the Government attorney's statement, Judge Ford said:

"The propriety and wisdom of the Government's action seems so meritorious I have no other action to take."

The original indictment was against 22 companies, 24 operators, and 23 former peace officers. Charges were dismissed against five companies and four operators.

The prosecution charged specifically that the companies and individuals conspired to keep the United Mine Workers of America (C.I.O.) from organizing workers in the Harlan soft coal field.

The Government adduced lengthy testimony of violence toward U.M.W. organizers and sympathizers. It sought to show discrimination against miners who joined the union from the time the Wagner Act became effective in July, 1935, until the date of the indictment, Sept. 27, 1937.

The dismissal followed similar disposition on Sept. 29 of Harlan Circuit Court indictments against more than 400 persons arising from labor disturbances last May and July. National guardsmen were sent to Harlan by Gov. A. B. Chandler in May after operators refused union demands for a closed shop.

For the Camp 'Fire' of the Future: Just an Extension Cord Long Enough

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—When outdoor boys and girls of the next generation hit the woodland trail, will they carry an extension cord in their knapsacks instead of the traditional hatchet, knife, and skillet?

Evidently World's Fair and General Electric officials have an idea they may, and mothers who think sharp tools should not be in the hands of children, hope they will. All this might be expected from the evidence presented recently at the New York Fair when picked teams of Campfire Girls and Boy Scouts engaged in a flapjack baking contest at the Scout camp.

The only trouble was, when the contest was at hand the judges and contestants found that camp fires were not allowed on the fair grounds and Scouts who were looking forward to dry stick rubbing, had to think of an alternative. Woodcraft wasn't much help, but the General Electric Company offered to supply electric roasters with broiler-griddle attachments, and the contest was on, despite the handicap of civilization.

The girls won.

Doris Thiessing of Brooklyn was crowned Queen of Flapjacks. The runner up and best cook among the Scouts turned out to be Robert Blouin of Gardner, Mass. The winners added insult to injury by presenting the losing team with copies of the Campfire Girls' cookbook. Dr. James E. West, Chief Executive of the Boy Scouts of America was the judge. His decision was rendered on the strength of texture, color, taste, and aroma.

Then to wind up the whole affair on a "scientific" basis, the Flapjack King and Queen packed up their mixing bowls and batter and tried their hands at cooking breakfast on the electro-magnetic levitator in the G-E House of Magic, that strange display in which a metal bowl (sic) griddle, is made to float in mid-air. There is so much high tension electrical energy required to float the "griddle" that there is plenty left over to cook the pancakes. But the cooks decided the levitator equipment was too bulky to take on hikes.

Fair Exhibitors Seek Rent Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—A formal resolution was being drawn up here today by the Association of State Exhibitors at the New York World's Fair for presentation to the exposition's executive board requesting a cut in space rentals for 1940, according to Charles Morgan, Director of the Georgia exhibit and President of the Exhibitors' Association.

At the same time it was announced that Florida, Illinois, and Arkansas were so pleased with the results of their exhibitions that they were laying plans for participating next year on an expanded scale, even though they already have substantial exhibits. Florida's signature to 1940 participation papers was expected today, making it the first State to contract for next year.

While it was reported that some States had demanded a rental cut of as much as 50 per cent, no official announcement has been made as regarding rental rates to be requested in the formal resolution. Mr. Morgan said, however, that some States, notably West Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and Utah, were attaching importance to the Fair's decision in the matter.

Most other States were still waiting for authorities at home to take up the question of 1940 participation, while it was understood at the fair that the large Texas exhibit, which was prepared but never opened, might be opened next year.

There has been little development on the question of foreign participation in 1940. It was learned, however, that Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, who left here several weeks ago on a fair-selling tour of European capitals, had been held up for seven days while British authorities examined the Statendam of the Holland-America line for contraband. It is reported that Mr. Whalen has finally reached London and that he will be in time for the meeting of the International Bureau of Expositions to be held in Zurich, Switzerland.

Simpler Help for Youth Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—A plea for fewer community agencies and, on the other hand, increased effort toward "co-operation" by the agencies seeking to develop citizenship in youths was heard by 500 persons attending the forty-third convention of the New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers here. The Congress opened a two-day session at the Roosevelt Hotel on the general theme of "living and working together."

Dr. Paul Dawson Eddy, President of Adelphi College, spoke of the many divisions of social welfare and religious groups as confusing to young people in need of guidance.

"There are 350 different national youth organizations, having similar loyalties and interests," he declared. "I suggest that there be fewer community agencies and more co-operation in solving this one problem. The job is too big for any one of them, but anything can be accomplished by co-ordination.

"The issue in the world today is not whether you are a Protestant, Roman Catholic, or Jew. The basic issue is whether the fundamentals represented by these religions are to survive."

Dr. Eddy urged closer co-ordination between religious agencies and schools. While insisting that the state and church should be kept separate, he advised religious instruction of children in after-school hours by teachers of their own denomination, proposing that the teachers of such religious instruction be paid by their own groups.

The platform for the Congress of 1939-'40 as recommended today for adoption by the State Board of Managers asks for emphasis on tolerance.

There are 107,329 members in the Congress in 1,201 local units, it was announced by Mrs. Carl R. Brister of Auburn, State President.

Armour Tech Registers Record Student Body

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The largest student registration in its 47 years of existence has just been announced here by the Armour Institute of Technology.

In the co-operative five year course, where students spend part of their time in college and part gaining practical experience in plants and factories, enrollment jumped nearly 50 per cent over last year.

Of all the courses at the Institute, mechanical engineering ranks first in popularity, the record shows. Chemical engineering ranks second and electrical engineering third. More graduate engineers are taking evening courses leading to advanced degrees than ever before, the Institute says.

This year there is a new physics laboratory for the study of light, and a laboratory of communications which is to be used largely for research in radio and television. A special laboratory of spectroscopy is also being equipped.

A. F. of L. Ranks Divided on Repeal Of Arms Embargo

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 3—Delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention here are as earnest in their desire for peace as are members of any other group of Americans—perhaps more so, for they believe they see in American participation in the war loss of many of the gains the labor movement has made in the last few decades. But they are not of one mind, a study among the rank and file shows, on repeal of the Arms Embargo Act as advocated by William Green, A. F. of L. President.

While Mr. Green's statement was made presumably as an expression of opinion of the Executive Council, there is within the organization some sharp disapproval of this stand. Observers expect a stiff fight on the floor over this question with opposition centered on the cash and carry provision rather than on revision of the Act itself.

Opposition is based not to any great extent on party politics, but on a belief that such a repeal would not strengthen neutrality. Real neutrality, in the words of Mr. Green and the Executive Council, is the one thing that is wanted above all else.

In a nation-wide radio address Oct. 2, Mr. Green said he believed the Federation would approve removal of the embargo law "if it can be shown that such a step will not lead us into war."

Those opposed to repeal are wondering what would constitute the desired proof, which this statement implies must be offered before support of repeal is forthcoming.

The dominant issues before the convention, besides neutrality, are relations with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the stand on the National Labor Relations Act. The attitude of Mr. Green and the Council is unchanged on the C. I. O. question, though Mr. Green's firm action in answering President Roosevelt's anticipated plea for peace, even before it was received, might be construed as strengthening the bolt on the door to anything but the kind of peace Mr. Green wants. He still says he will welcome back the industrial group which John L. Lewis led out of the Federation in 1935.

The matter was discussed at length in the Council report. Mr. Green dwelt upon it in his address, and it doubtless will be further aired on the convention floor, but it is not expected that any important change in this situation will come out of this meeting.

On the Labor Act issue, some delegates contend the 1938 stand of the Federation favoring revision of the law "lest our unions be rendered impotent by the unjust decrees of the Board," has been modified as a result of new Labor Board rules. The Council speaks with satisfaction of these rule changes.

Copper Wage Boost

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 3 (AP) — A contract providing a wage increase of 75 cents a day on the basis of 12-cent copper was signed yesterday by Butte Miners' Union No. 1 and the Anaconda Copper Company.

The contract, effective until Oct. 1, 1941, was approved in a Union referendum, 2,260 to 1,461.

Arts Academy Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts opened the 133rd session of its winter school Oct. 2 with two new members on its faculty, Henry Hotz, Jr., Curator of the Academy, announced. Roswell Weidner has been appointed to instruct in still life painting, and Edmond J. Farris will lecture on anatomy.

W. C. T. U. Urges Education Of Parents in Child Welfare

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 3 — Education of adults to make them constantly watchful of the welfare of children is as important as educating children themselves in the dangers of liquor and narcotics, speakers told closing sessions of the sixty-fifth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union here today.

The convention was on record today as being opposed to the so-called "ambulatory treatment" of drug addicts as the result of revelations by Mrs. Pearl Kendall Hess, of Orange, Calif., that a movement was under way to give "incurables" stipulated amounts in clinics. Acting a day before the resolutions committee was scheduled to report, the delegates last night condemned the proposal "as contrary to the purpose of existing narcotic laws," and as notoriously "unsuccessful" wherever tried.

The convention also recommended destruction of marijuana weeds and suppression of the traffic rather than dissemination of information regarding its effects. The latter method, the convention held, "is apt to arouse curiosity or to cause sensational publicity."

"If our narcotics education program is to be a success in the schools, the parents should be informed as well as the children," said Miss Ethel Bliss Baker, President of the Minnesota State W. C. T. U. "Otherwise, lessons learned will be nullified by parents' attitudes at home. Every parent of school children has a solemn obligation to belong to the Parent-Teacher Association. Our members should not be chided for belonging to other service organizations. They are taking their Christianity into other fields."

Word of Caution

Miss Baker issued "a word of caution" to be on the alert for "fly-by-night groups" seeking to use organizations with the prestige of the W. C. T. U. for personal aggrandizement. She urged members to be watchful for "undesirable motives covered by high-sounding phrases" and to weed out evidences of prejudice and biased opinions within "our non-sectarian organization."

The temperance cause has been aided by thousands of young persons who have been made to feel assured of themselves by winning Willard awards in parliamentary usage, Mrs. Warren T. Steele, of Longview, Wash., said. She called for a continuance of the organizing genius of Miss Willard, founder of the movement in 1874 that resulted in young men and women being graduated into temperance leaders from youth temperance councils and loyal temperance legions.

Teaching that alcohol and narcotics are "poison to the human body" is still the best method of temperance education, Mrs. Anna M. Ranck of Los Angeles, Calif., said. She was seconded in that contention by Mrs. Violet Hill Whyte of Maryland, who declared that "the liquor trade's catering to young people," coupled with "the acute unemployment problem," make it necessary to stress the evils of liquor and narcotics both through education and religion.

"There has, however, been no falling off in interest nor any lack in maintaining the ideals and principles of our organization," said Mrs. Whyte. "Emphasis on our educational program has created interest among both civic and social groups."

Cause of Peace

Temperance Union women will be more alert than ever to the cause of world peace in the light of the European War, Mrs. May Bell Harper of New Haven, Conn., head of the organization's peace department, reporting that the attitudes of the W. C. T. U. have been reported to Representatives and Senators from every State, declared that "we have urged and will continue to urge international conferences as the preferred means of settling international disputes."

Miss Baker called for parent membership in school and church organizations to give impetus to temperance programs.

Mrs. Steele, of Longview, Wash., urged stress on the ideal of Frances E. Willard that gives adults and young people opportunity to take part in temperance meetings to develop their confidence.

Mrs. Anna M. Ranck, of Los Angeles, Calif., declared that the old-fashioned but practical home education "of what alcohol is and what it does" has achieved more results for temperance than anything else.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, of Evanston, Ill., took the chair for her seventh term as National President today after her unanimous election yesterday.

Farm Machines Bring Profit And Leisure to Corn Belt

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — This year, more than ever before, it is to be a machine-age harvest in the corn belt and wheat country.

Recent studies of trends toward farm mechanization made by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and other investigations reported by the University of Illinois and the Illinois Works Projects Administrator show a steady climb in the use of power machinery in corn and wheat fields and in cultivation of other crops.

In short, Farmer Jones is now also Mechanic Jones. Instead of husking corn and reaping wheat under his own muscle-power, he directs machinery that does his work faster than he could unaided, saves him money if efficiently used, and does away with his need for transient harvest labor. As a result, horses and mules, too, are facing increasing technological unemployment. The farmer himself checks up more hours of leisure for attending farm meetings, going to movies, and reading.

56-Day Vacation

Actual hours of free time which machinery has presented the corn belt farmer have been computed in a study made by two University of Illinois farm economists, P. E. Johnston and R. H. Wilcox, and published in Illinois Farm Economics. In the 15 years covered by their study, they found that farm mechanization had saved farmers enough hours in one year to equal a 56-day vacation! Not all the farmers used the time saved for recreation. Some bought and worked more land, aiming to make more money. For many it meant hiring less help.

In Illinois, where many farmers have kept books for years under University of Illinois guidance, economists can figure accurately how much time certain farm operations required with horse power, and can compare it with time used with machines. Thus they note that in 1923 work on a particular farm business took 251 hours of labor a month, while in 1937 it required only 190 hours. Records show also the steady decline in equine labor on the farm—25 per cent in 1930, 20 per cent in 1935, 10 per cent in 1937—and the mounting use of tractors. They indicate too that "standard" tractors (those used for plowing only) are giving way to the "all purpose" variety which is capable of cultivating row crops.

University findings are confirmed by a separate WPA study, which reports that it took 17 man-hours of labor to produce an acre of wheat in 1909, but only 11 man-hours to do the same job in 1936.

National Figures

National figures showing the growing use of the combine for wheat and the corn picker for the yellow grain are furnished by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Comparing the number of machines working for farmers last year with those employed in 1920, the Bureau finds:

1. Combines harvested less than 5 per cent of the wheat crop in 1920, but about 50 per cent in 1938.

2. About seven times as many corn pickers were in use last year as in 1920. Three Corn Belt states harvested 35 per cent of their crop mechanically last year, but 22 other states reported no use of machines or their use for less than 1 per cent of the crop.

The difference is explained by the fact that the picker is economically practical only where corn is planted in fairly large acreage and husked from the standing stalk. It is found most successful in this corn-belt region where hybrid corn, product of the farm laboratory, is being planted on a large scale.

British Fliers Spot Berlin

The following account of military events in Europe has been compiled from Associated Press reports.

British planes have made the first flight over Berlin, the Air Ministry announced today. The announcement stated: "Successful air reconnaissances by day and night have again been carried out over Germany by the Royal Air Force. The night reconnaissances included Berlin and Potsdam."

Meanwhile German troops began moving into Warsaw yesterday, according to a communique of the supreme command. The occupation of Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, was completed yesterday, the report said.

The last point of Polish resistance, the fortified Hela peninsula, a little to the north of Gdynia, which had hitherto stubbornly held out, surrendered unconditionally yesterday before a joint attack prepared by the army and navy could be carried out. The garrison, with its 52 officers, among whom was the Polish navy chief, Rear Admiral von Unruh, and 4,000 men, are surrendering their arms today.

The occupation of Modlin, the Polish fortress 18 miles northwest of Warsaw that surrendered about the same time was also proceeding. Meanwhile the British Information Ministry announced yesterday that three British planes were shot down during a reconnaissance over the Siegfried line, when attacked by 15 German planes. A fourth was forced down in German territory.

Of the 12 men in the crews of the four planes, eight were seen to escape by parachute, it was stated.

The squadron leader, who alone was left, flew on and finished his assigned task.

Two German planes were shot down.

The squadron leader said he sighted the German planes at a height of about 20,000 feet.

Nine Messerschmidt fighters came from behind a bank of clouds directly ahead and 20,000 feet up. Another group of six swooped from the right. The British fliers flew on.

Breaking formation, the Germans concentrated a mass fire on each British machine in turn, wheeling, diving and shooting up from behind.

Georgia Terrain Favors Air Training Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Announcement by the Civil Aeronautics Authority that three Georgia colleges have had their applications accepted to participate in the program of training aviation pilots, calls fresh attention to the all-the-year-round outdoor training possibilities for large-scale training of this nature, in Georgia.

The Junior College of Augusta will serve an area well situated in natural flying terrain and with a considerable youth population from which to draw. Mercer University, in Macon, is also in a center of many schools of junior college and university rating and is so nearly at the center of the State as to be an ideal focal point for general interest in the work done. The Georgia School of Technology, in Atlanta, has the extensive flying test laboratories of the Guggenheim School of Aeronautical Engineering as a background, as well as experience, over a long period, with Army R. O. T. C., and more recently, but of equal success in training activity, the Naval R. O. T. C.

N. Y. Breaks Record For Conventions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York City will entertain 109 conventions during October, outstripping all previous convention records for any single month, according to C. N. Nichols, Executive Director of the New York Convention and Visitors' Bureau of the Merchants' Association, here. It is believed that they will bring at least 40,000 persons here.

Among the major conventions listed are the Graphic Arts Exposition, the American Numismatic Association, the New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Pan-American League, the General German Conference of the United Lutheran Church in America, the Photographic Society of America, the National Association of Audubon Societies, the American Prison Congress, the National Probation Association and the American Parole Association.

Voyage this Fall to gay and sunny tropic ports on a snowy American flag liner designed for Caribbean cruising. With congenial friends, enjoy deck sports, sound movies, a splendid dance orchestra. Every ship is first class throughout, with all outside staterooms, mechanical ventilation, spacious promenades, unsurpassed food and service.

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Bund Marks German Day Without Fritz Kuhn

NEW YORK (AP) — German-American Bund members observed German Day at a rally Oct 1 without their leader, Fritz Kuhn, a scheduled speaker, who is in the Tombs Prison in default of $50,000 bail on a grand larceny charge.

James Wheeler-Hill, National Secretary of the Bund, and several other leaders, addressed the meeting which commemorated the settling of Germantown, Pa., 250 years ago.

Line's Busy; Also Bees

OKAWVILLE, Ill. — Telephone users in this viciniay complained they were getting a lot of "buzzing" on their long distance calls. Repair men checked a terminal box and found it full of bees—and honey. They called a bee specialist.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Principia Opens With Nearly 700

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELSAH, Illinois, Oct. 2—The formal opening of classes here brought Principia's fall registration to a close with a total of 680 students in the lower school, upper school and college.

Students, this year, come from 37 states and nine foreign countries. Holder of the travel record is Miss Mary Ellen Streeper who comes to the upper school from the American Consulate in Penang, Straits Settlements. Missouri, with a large number of day pupils, heads the list of states. California is second with a delegation of 76 students, while Illinois and New York tie for third place, with 66 students from both states.

Don Gifford, senior in the college, returns to the campus after study and travel in England and Scotland on a grant from Principia School of Nations' funds. He took passage for home on the Athenia.

Another journey to college which yielded adventure of a pleasanter sort was that of Philip Edwards, David Neil and John Masters who spent the last 10 days of their vacation in traveling from Chicago to Elsah in an 18-foot canoe, camping out at night.

Through a gift from Mrs. Angie W. Cox, of Pasadena, California, the college was also enabled to add a much needed lecture hall to Julia Brown House, the classroom building which contains offices and classrooms for the Department of Human Relations.

Confederation Called Solution for Europe

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Dr. Thomas Mann, self-exiled German author and Nobel Prize winner, said Oct. 1 a "United States of Europe" was the answer to old-world problems.

Recently returned from a trip abroad, Dr. Mann said in an interview "Europe must follow America's example or die. If such a confederation can be created from the ruins which now seem almost inevitable, the present war will not have been fought in vain."

Dr. Mann said he felt America "should aid the Democracies with arms and full economic support," but added the United States should not send troops to Europe "unless absolutely necessary."

"It would be extremely difficult for American democratic institutions to survive side by side with Nazi-Bolshevistic Europe," said Dr. Mann.

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Australia Provides Bounties To Encourage Shipbuilding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—a program aiming at self-sufficiency in shipbuilding for Australia was launched here recently with an announcement by the Government that it would offer bounties up to £50,000 a year on Australia-built vessels between the tonnages of 100 and 1,500 gross register.

Declaring that Australia should make more ships with its own workmen and with its own materials, Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies pointed to the rapid development of Australia as a Pacific nation, depending on ships for its commerce and for its first line of defense.

To expedite this change, Mr. Menzies said that recommendations of the Tariff Board had been adopted, calling for payment of a bounty on iron and steel vessels (other than war vessels) of more than 100 tons but not exceeding 1,500 tons. The rate of bounty is to be £12 10s. a ton on vessels of more than 100 tons but not exceeding 750 tons, the rate thereafter to be gradually reduced so that on vessels of 1,500 tons it is £10 a ton. Bounty payments are to be limited to £50,000 a year, he said, and machinery, boilers, and auxiliaries required for vessels are to be eligible for such bounty to be admitted free of duty from the United Kingdom and at 15 per cent from foreign sources. The duties on vessels of the type mentioned is to be fixed at free in the British preferential tariff and at 15 per cent in the general tariff.

Under the tariff protection existing before the bounty was introduced, duties applied to vessels up to 500 tons gross register. The net rates of duty were 42½ per cent British and 80 per cent foreign. Those duties did not succeed in establishing the shipbuilding industry and few vessels within the duty range were built in Australia in recent years. It is a long time since any commercial vessels exceding 500 tons have been built in Australia.

The announcement of the bounty has been welcomed by shipbuilders, who see the plan as coming at an opportune time. Without a large volume of new work, shipping experts declare that the industry would have faced a serious crisis about the midle of next year. The subsidies should enable Australian firms to tender successfully for several vessels a year they claim.

Billboard Aeronautics

Camera Features; Rudy Arnold

Blimp and Its Operator

(1) Looking up at ship as it floats at mooring mast. (2) Capt. "Jack" Boettner, commander of the Goodyear blimps, in control gondola. (3) Coursing over New York. (4) Officer of the fleet adjusts 1,000-volt generator that supplies current to electric signs, and that is belted to propeller engine.

Shortage of Low-Rent Housing Feared Imminent in N. Y. State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—New York State is approaching a condition of actual shortage in the supply of decent housing for low-income families and if there is a sudden rush of workers to its cities, due to wartime acceleration of industry, the shortage may become cause for considerable concern, in the opinion of Edward Weinfeld, Superintendent of Housing.

Addressing a luncheon meeting of the Citizen's Housing Council at the Commodore Hotel here yesterday, Mr. Weinfeld declared that the importance of a low-rent housing program in building a firmer foundation for the social order, for the American theory of government, for a greater national unity and security in time of crisis was beyond doubt

"More than 1,000,000 wage-earners and low-income families in the State of New York live under sub-standard conditions," he said. "Based on estimates prepared by the Division of Housing, there are more than 700,000 sub-standard dwelling units in the State. Moreover, from 1930 to 1937 the increase in the number of families exceeded the number of dwelling units of all types provided for new construction by more than 300,000.

"It is against a backdrop of these tacts that we must consider our situation in the field of low-rental housing when war again rages in Europe. Whether the arms embargo is repealed or not, there is every reason to believe that industrial activity and the demand for commodities will increase Thus we have every right to assume that as the war continues, the demand for American products will be intensified; that industrial employment will increase, and with it the insistent need for dwellings. Coming on top of the conditions of shortage I have described, we may well look with concern to the period immediately ahead."

Mr. Weinfeld held that the problem ahead of America was fourfold. There was the need, he stressed, of increasing housing facilities for low-income families, of making available temporary accommodations in the event of suddenly expanded industrial production, of maintaining fair interest rates for financing housing, fair prices, an uninterrupted flow of building material and an adequate supply of labor, and rental levels which will reflect current costs and normal values rather than the values of shortage.

Mr. Weinfeld said that disturbing signs of rent increases had already appeared, adding, however, that the State Housing Organization was now ready for business and hoped to supply the necessary low-cost housing as fast as sound practice would permit.

Harold S. Buttenheim, President of the Citizens' Housing Council, another speaker, also emphasized the part good housing plays in strengthening and preserving democracy, declaring that "democracy must provide and maintain for all our people greater blessings of liberty and higher standards of life than any other political or economic system can offer."

Declaring that the Council was formed to promote better housing to the fullest extent that organized democratic effort makes possible, Mr. Buttenheim said that no alien ideology could overthrow democracy when it works efficiently here.

Loula A. Lasker, Vice-President of the Council, reviewed the Council's achievements during its two and a half years of existence. She said that this year the Council would "give emphasis in its program to stimulating activity where needed and to influencing public and private enterprise policy along lines that are socially and economically sound."

Ford Foresees Disarmament; Advises Wider Use of Land

DETROIT, Oct. 3 (AP)—Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, maintains that world disarmament will come out of the present European upheaval. He declared in an interview that he had not changed his conviction that there was something "phoney" about the conflict on the Franco-German border. "It has been 'phoney' from the start," he said. "As a matter of fact, what should they be fighting about? Whom should they be fighting?"

"I haven't an axe to grind," he remarked, "on any subject," and he reiterated his views on the futility of war as a means of settling any economic problem, indicating that he had given much study to the events that led up to the present situation. "The peoples of Europe," he said, "have been regimented so long and so severely that they have presented fertile soil for the seeds of the war makers—the small group of individuals who profit financially from war."

Observing that the average person "knows too well the horrors of war," to want any part of it, he added:

"No country can fight a war if its people are not in a hostile mood. Fortunately, a great many people know that no war ever accomplished anything. The war in Europe, what there was of it, is over, and chaos remains. It is a chaos out of which will come world disarmament, a thing that every honest thinking person earnestly desires."

Mr. Ford expressed the hope that Congress would not repeal the arms embargo, commenting:

"One way to make sure that the war does not continue, is to retain the embargo as it is written in the present law."

He believes there can be no lasting prosperity based upon restricted production, and he predicted a growing return to the land. "That usually follows every war," he said. "Young men, at least those fortunate enough to return physically whole, come back from war to find there are no jobs. Naturally they turn to the soil. I hope to see the day when all idle land will be taxed heavily enough to force it into use. There need be no fear of overproduction. There can be no such thing as overproduction if you measure production according to the needs of the earth's peoples." He repeated his offer to "find a use for everything you can produce from the soil," and added:

"Some day I'm going to make an automobile body out of wheat."

Neon Signs Posted on Sky By Blimps From N. J. Port

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Aerial signboards," borne aloft on airships long a source of wonder to New Yorkers, and to visitors since the World's Fair opened, are a work done by Goodyear, a private venture in lighter-than-air flying.

Signboards are an everyday wonder of New York but one moving along in the skies casually spelling out words and information is an arresting angle to this fascinating business of catching the public's attention. The clue to it is over in Bendix, N. J., where Capt. "Jack" Boettner, veteran airship pilot, rides herd over the fleet of air hippopotami that perform this interesting task.

Odors of helium, gasoline, and rubber assail the person who enters the large wooden shed on Bendix airport, a short distance from the George Washington Bridge. You pass under the bulging sides of the blimp "Resolute," anchored by cables to the floor of the hangar, to a row of offices along the inside wall of the building. Capt. "Jack" Boettner, who has been with Goodyear ever since it started its lighter-than-air experiments in 1919, greeted a visitor on a certain day. A racing balloon pilot, airship instructor, Captain Boettner is America's "Caterpillar No. 2," second of an exclusive number who have had to save themselves by a parachute jump.

Blimps, Captain Boettner explained, are virtually free balloons, like the spherical Bennett Cup racing bags, except that they are streamlined for efficient flight. Unlike a child's toy balloon, however, they have compartments or cells—a very large one over the control gondola filled with helium, and two smaller air cells at either end. A blimp is a "non-rigid"—to distinguish it from a "semi-rigid," which has a keel, and a "rigid," or dirigible, which is a framework with imprisoned gas cells.

As the precious helium (it costs $5000 for the gas to inflate a blimp) expands, whether because of the action of heat or because of altitude, the air cells may be evacuated, or filled, to compensate for the recovered or lost helium space; and the blimp's shape is kept constant. Last year, when one of the blimps was overtaken by the hurricane in Vermont, all its helium had to be devalved into the air. The gondola and rubber envelope were shipped back in a truck.

The gondola, which seats six passengers, besides the pilot and radio man, in comfortable wicker chairs, is suspended by cables anchored by big patches to the interior top side of the gas bag; and its roof also has a big flange, or seam, holding it securely to the under side. Controls in the cabin operate the rudder and the elevator on the tail of the ship. Flight instruments and guages noting the condition of the gas and air cells are set on the dashboard.

As for the hanger this day, helium containers were stacked along the wall, just as they had come from the Government's manufacturing plant at Amarillo, Texas. The helium, recovered from natural gas wells, is stored in tanks at a pressure of 1,400 pounds a square inch. Thus it is easily transferred to the ship cells. Twice a year the helium has to be "freshened" by a water process, and it has to be replaced yearly on account of normal losses.

"What about the electric sign?"

For answer, Captain Boettner moved some heavy rubberized fabric off a stack of neon tubes, called "universal," because they produce any letter of the alphabet that happens to be demanded. He pointed to rope loops sewn in the covering of each blimp, to which the letter frames, 10 on each side of the ship, are fastened. Current is made from a 1000-volt generator, driven by a belt from one of the engines. The current is fed to a transformer in each letter frame, which brings it to proper voltage to illuminate the tubes.

The message to be flashed on the flying sign, limited to words of not over 10 letters, is punched out on a telegraph tape. The tape is in turn fed to a transmitter machine, which controls a selective sign-flashing mechanism. As might be expected the weight of the sign and the associated electrical equipment permit only the pilot and the sign operator to go on advertising flights.

High Costs in Building Trade Bring Federal Antitrust Probe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Justice Department announced yesterday that complaints of anti-trust law violations in the building industry woul be presented to grand juries in seven or more major cities.

A grand jury in Cleveland, the Department said, already has started an investigation and proceedings will be initiated soon in Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Seattle. Names of additional cities where such inquiries may be necessary will be announced later, officials said.

The anti-trust actions are expected in Administration quarters to force down building costs which officials say are unduly high in many sections.

Citing numerous sources of complaints, the Justice Department said that the "general agreement that anti-trust action is needed to end restraints has been unparalleled in the experience of the Department with investigation of restraints of trade in other industries."

Officials said complaints had come from owners and prospective owners of houses, members of the rank and file of labor organizations, officials of labor organizations, subcontractors, contractors, architects, real estate dealers, distributors of building materials, manufacturers of such materials, and public officials administering local, state, and federal housing programs.

In one city, the Department said, seperate requests for investigation came from the principal association of businessmen engaged in the building trades and from the central organization of building trades unions. In another city, the Chamber of Commerce requested an investigation, charging that restraints upon building had brought new construction to a standstill.

The recent convention of the American Institute of Architects endorsed the Department's investigation.

Cotton Nickels: They're Good!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Cotton nickels—redeemable at their face value—are being turned out by the thousands. And they're as good as their wording. Furthermore, they've been issued by the National Cotton Festival, Inc., to promote interest in the extensive elaborate four-day celebration opening October 11, when King Cotton will regain his throne and prestige for a few days at least—maybe permanently if things go as his sponsors hope.

The existence of the coins was made possible through the Business and Professional Women's Club, directed by Miss Minnie Crane. The coins are engraved on specially prepared cotton fabric and are literally in circulation.

Individuals are finding the coins handy to exchange for light goods at the stores in lieu of heavier money; and the merchants are glad to accept them because they can turn them in for United States coin on or before October 31, at the offices of the Greenville Chamber of Commerce.

The face of the nickel depicts a smiling, cottonboll-faced monarch, superimposed with the caption: "National Cotton Festival," and the reverse side carries the explanation, "This certificate, printed on cotton cloth, is issued in commemoration of the first National Cotton Festival."

Signatures of three prominent officials connected with the new movement adorn the coins. They are President L. D. Hollis, Treasurer Brown Mahon, and Secretary L. M. Glenn.

Holland Observes Railway Centenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Netherlands Railways are commemorating their 100th anniversary with an exhibition here depicting the development of railway traction, from the humble beginnings of 1839 to the greatest single industry in the Netherlands employing 30,000 workers.

The public has become accustomed to rigid schedules. Yet it is only a century ago that the first train, with puffs and groans, left Amsterdam for Haarlem, a distance of 10 miles. It did get there even though it took a long time over the journey. Between Amsterdam and Haarlem there now run 190 trains a day. .

On the outskirts of the Amsterdam exhibition is laid the ancient railway track, two meters wide, on which runs a train identical with that which made the first trip from Amsterdam to Haarlem. Not counting the locomotive, "The Eagle," with its tender, the train consists of one covered and two uncovered passenger coaches, in the former of which the windows neither open nor shut! Netherlanders of 1839 were thus spared arguments about drafts and never heard the familiar "Excuse me, can we have the window shut?"

U. of P. President Traces Franklin's Part in Founding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Dr. Thomas S. Gates, President of the University of Pennsylvania, at exercises opening the University's 200th academic year, traced its founding to a charity school in 1740.

"In the same building and under the leadership of Benjamin Franklin," he said, "it was incorporated as the Academy in 1749.

"Franklin laid down for the Academy the first American college curriculum to be addressed to secular rather than exclusively theological or academic objectives. The institution had already established America's first school of medicine and had pioneered in other fields of learning when, in 1791, it became the University of Pennsylvania.

"In 1881 it led the way to university teaching of finance and business by its establishment of the Wharton School."

Revolution Newspaper To Appear Once More

MORRISTOWN, N. J. (AP)—The New Jersey Journal, reputed to be the only newspaper favoring the Colonial cause during the Revolutionary war, will be distributed again Oct. 12 during ceremonies marking the 200th anniversary of the founding of Morris County, site of many battles of the Revolution.

Herbert T. Strong, director of the bicentennial celebration, said Oct 3 the four-page newspaper would be printed from the original plates of the first edition and newsboys dressed in Colonial clothes would distribute copies.

Desert Plants 'Waste' Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tucson, Ariz.

Desert plants in this "land of little rain" require more moisture than those in your garden that is sprinkled every day. That is, they use more water to produce a pound of dry vegetable matter. In the language of the natural scientist, they are "less efficient in their use of water."

This is only one of many strange and seemingly contradictory facts recorded by W. G. McGinnies and Joseph F. Arnold in "Relative Water Requirements of Arizona Range Plants," just published by the State University. It is a report of exhaustive studies with grasses, annual weeds, and trees, begun by Mr. McGinnies in 1901 and carried on by Mr. Arnold after his coworker joined the Soil Conservation Service.

* * *

Resist Drought

The common conception of desert growths is that they occupy waste spaces of the earth because they are able to make better use than other plants of a small amount of water. Almost every writer on deserts has told us so. On the contrary, assert these Arizona investigators, they are there because they are equipped to survive long periods of drought In those periods they grow little or not at all; they are practically dormant; yet they are constantly transpiring some moisture. When rain does come, they grow rapidly until soil moisture again becomes scant. On the whole, they are "not economical in the use of water, but extravagant."

When they say "extravagant," Mr. Arnold and Mr. McGinnies mean that a plant uses a great deal of water in producing a given weight of forage. The amount that any plant consumes in manufacturing its own tissue is almost unbelievable. According to one of the tables in this bulletin, wheat's water requirement is 570; that is, it uses that number of pounds of water to produce one pound of dry matter above ground. The figure for oats is 604; corn, 361; cowpeas, 569.

* * *

Trees Require More

Water requirements of most Arizona native grasses run from 400 to 500, but one ran up to 707 and one summer annual as low as 331. Trees run higher; the familiar mesquite to 1,725 and its near relative, catclaw, to 2,404.

All kinds of plants showed wide variation in water use from season to season. When the Arizona sun is pulling moisture out of plants by evaporation, they must draw that much more out of the soil. Those that lose least through their pores are, therefore, "most efficient."

McNutt Declares Security to Stay

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Federal Administrator Paul V. McNutt told the interstate conference of Unemployment Compensation Agencies Oct. 2 that Social Security's continuation and further development "are beyond all doubt or question."

In a banquet address, Mr. McNutt summarized the progress of Social Security and was sure of its continuation for three reasons.

"I speak positively," he said. "First, because I know that it is the considered and constant determination of the American people to get this Social Security protection. They need it and they want it. They propose to utilize their Government-machinery to achieve it.

"Second, as Federal Security Administrator, I know that the Federal and State officials to whom the administration of these programs has been delegated are determined to fulfill this mandate which the people have placed upon them And in saying this, I speak not only for those of us within the administrative agencies, but also for the President of the United States.

"I have no fear that war or any other eventuality will rob the American people of the genuine security which they have been, and are, building by their own efforts."

Senator M. M. Logan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP) — Senator M. M. Logan of Kentucky who passed on here yesterday was the ranking member of the Senate Military Committee, Chairman of the Claims Committee, and a member of the Judiciary Committee. He was listed as a supporter of the Administration's neutrality bill.

A member of the Senate since 1931, Senator Logan was a figure in Kentucky politics since 1910. He started out as a county judge and then served, in succession, as Assistant Attorney General, Attorney General, Chairman of the Tax Commission, Appellate Judge, and Chief Justice of the State.

Senator Logan was among the foremost fighters for President Roosevelt's court reorganization program of 1937, lending to the debate much of the judicial experience acquired back home.

Careers in New 'Professions' Open

NEW YORK (AP) — Thirty-five young men have started careers in a brand-new "profession"—that of policemen and firemen to the Ctiy of New York.

Instead of pitching into the usual statute-scanning and ladder-climbing, the 35, looking like ordinary college students, began studies in a new two-year course at New York University, the possible predecessor of a formal academy.

"The office of a patrolman and fireman is no longer merely a job," Mayor Fiorello La Guardia told them. "It is a profession which requires professional training."

The great need in those departments is for specially trained men capable of handling law enforcement and fire-fighting in a scientific manner, he said.

The first year of the course will be entirely academic, and the second year will include studies around fire and police stations.

The Mayor acknowledged that the pioneer students might get some kidding from their classmates, but "you remind them that you will submit to a comparison 15 years from now. Those of you who have been conscientious will be much better off than a third-rate lawyer, in security of position and value to the community. In this room sit the police and fire commissioners of 1965."

Police and fire commissioners now receive salaries of $12,500. The present training of New York's 30,000 firemen and policemen, who receive a minimum of around $2,000 a year, is limited, after they have qualified for the force, to a year's course in the practical aspects of their work.

Photography Gain Shown by Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The progress of photography between 1840 and 1910 is pictorially presented in an exhibit at the museum of the New York Historical Society here. The exhibit opened Oct. 1 and will continue through Nov. 5.

On display are tintypes, daguerreotypes, wax paper negatives and prints from them.

Among pictures on display is one by an unknown photographer showing President Lincoln, Gen George B. McClellan and John Garrett standing on a battlefield of the Civil War. The original glass negative also is displayed.

Another picture shows St. John's chapel, on Varick Street, New York City, built in 1803-'07 and demolished in 1918, taken in 1866 or '67 by George W. Rockwood. One by M. B. Brady, famous for his Civil War pictures, taken in 1861, shows the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) and his entourage. Other pictures of New York City during the nineteenth century are plentiful.

The exhibit has been scheduled for this month to coincide with the national convention of the Photographic Society of America, which meets here Oct. 7 and 8.

Other interesting pictures are of the moon, made by Dr. Henry Draper in 1863 with the aid of a 15-inch telescope, marking the beginnings of astronomical photography; Civil War scenes, the Denver flood of 1864, the Chicago fire, the Vanderbilt ball around the turn of the century and others.

First Law Department For N. Carolina Negroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—The first department of law for North Carolina Negroes was started here Sept. 25 at the North Carolina College for Negroes. Dean M. T. Van Hecke, of the University of North Carolina, will act as dean for a year.

Professors from Duke University and the University of North Carolina will be instructors until qualified Negroes can be engaged. Only the first-year program of law study will be offered this year; a second year's curriculum will be added in 1940-41, and a third year in 1941-42.

The law library will be purchased, installed and organized by Miss Lucille Elliott, law librarian at the University of North Carolina.

Advertising to Tell About Texas Pecans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — The pecan crop is one of the oldest in Texas, yet producers, marketers and processors have waited until this year to glorify the edible nut in a national advertising campaign. They may make up for lost time, since the campaign has been planned for three years, with $200,000 to be spent on the first year's drive, beginning in November.

The objective is to make the crop worth more than the $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 it normally has been worth in Texas. The United States Department of Agriculture estimated this year's output of Texas pecans—largely the native, hard-shelled variety—in excess of 21,000,000 pounds, or slightly more than a third of the country's total production. Most of the output comes from trees growing "wild" in the alluvial river valleys, but there are also many large cultivated orchards of the better varieties.

The pecan industry has gone in for research as well as advertising to expand marketing possibilities. Hitherto most of the pecans have gone into the food trade as use in their original conditions as pecan "meats." Now they are branching out more and appearing in such forms as oils and meals for use not only as foods but as cosmetic bases, with their by-products commercially valuable, it is reported.

A marketing council has been formed to carry on the advertising program, with growers and processors both represented on the council. H. G. Lucas of Brownwood acted as chairman of the State-wide advertising committee which launched the movement.

Foundation Gives More Scholarships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Award of eight new college scholarships to blind students and renewal of nine others, totaling in all $4,000, and bringing its scholarship aid to more than $60,000, is announced here by the American Foundation for the Blind.

In seeking to establish promising students in professions in which they can achieve substantial independence, the Foundation this year selected young persons who plan to teach, do social work and pursue other activities.

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The World at Your Fireside

Democracy in Europe: The Lesser States

Fireside Series Key Is Informality

Current events given with the informality of fireside chats is the aim of this new Monitor series. It presents the biggest major countries and situations of the day, brought up to last-minute timeliness by cable, telephone and radio.

The setting is a cheery, wood-panelled library with a warm fire crackling in the fireplace. Around it, comfortably settled in deep easy chairs and lounges, are a group taking part in the course.

Leader of this discussion period is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"Yesterday you raised the question of the other democracies in Europe besides England and France—and a timely question it is, for these tiny nations face a most difficult situation today. Let's look at the European mainland. There are 22 countries there comprising about 4,250,000 square miles. With the exception of France only seven of these states are democratic and they total some 500,000 square miles. Coming to population we find 439,000,000 people living under absolutist or semiabsolutist governments and 38,000,000 in democracies. That is roughly speaking an area ratio of 8 to 1 and a population ration of 11 to 1.

"Now let's go further afield and take in the world. Outside the United States, the British Commonwealth and the French Empire there are a billion and a quarter people in the world. Of these 90 per cent live under authoritarian or autocratic governments. Putting it another way only 10 per cent of the human beings outside the Anglo-Saxon countries and France enjoy democracy. And remember that in this 10 per cent are grouped the Latin American countries some of which are none too democratic. To bring this down to today and the war in Europe, if England and France should go under, the ideals of the United States would face a world of hostile ideals almost alone."

Question: "That must make the small European democracies very small indeed. Just what are the democratic countries in Europe, outside of France, and how big are they?"

Answer: "Let's start with Switzerland with 4,180,000 inhabitants. Then comes Belgium with 8,320,000, Holland with 8,557,000, Denmark with 3,735,000, Norway with 2,895,000, Sweden with 6,267,000 and Finland with 3,810,000. Now the four smallest, put together, haven't many more inhabitants than New York State alone. Norway has a smaller population than Los Angeles County. Switzerland is about as populous as Chicago.

Question: "There are apparently degrees of democracies. Just how good are these small states?"

Answer: "Morally and spiritually these little states are among the most valuable in the family of nations, but politically they don't count for much. Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland are outstanding examples of a fair society and balanced prosperity. Five of the seven democracies have created exemplary governments with practically complete freedom and order and the elimination of graft. But inspiring as that may be, in this world of real politics they play a tiny role. Why, they are unable really to defend themselves. For decades Britain has been the chief defense of Holland and Belgium while France has been back of Switzerland.

"Now this question of defense is important in view of the present heavy odds being fought by Britain and France. What it comes down to is this—that without the support of the Allies there is not a single democratic state on the principal part of the continent that could defend itself a month against a major aggressor."

Question: "Isn't that a theoretical point of view? Even against the present odds could England and France actually fail?"

Answer: "No one can answer that question absolutely. But the best military and political observers feel that England and France could fail—from a material estimate of power. Back of them, however, is a moral and spiritual power which can rise above such prospects as did David against Goliath.

"Your political realists go on to point out that many empires have lost their power even in modern times. It is not so long ago that Holland was a peer of England, that Portugal was a leading power, that Spain dominated two worlds, and even Venice and Genoa were mighty factors in world affairs. Whole continents once trembled before Istanbul. Today where are they?"

Question: "If England and France win, then these small nations will be protected from the scourge of war, won't they?"

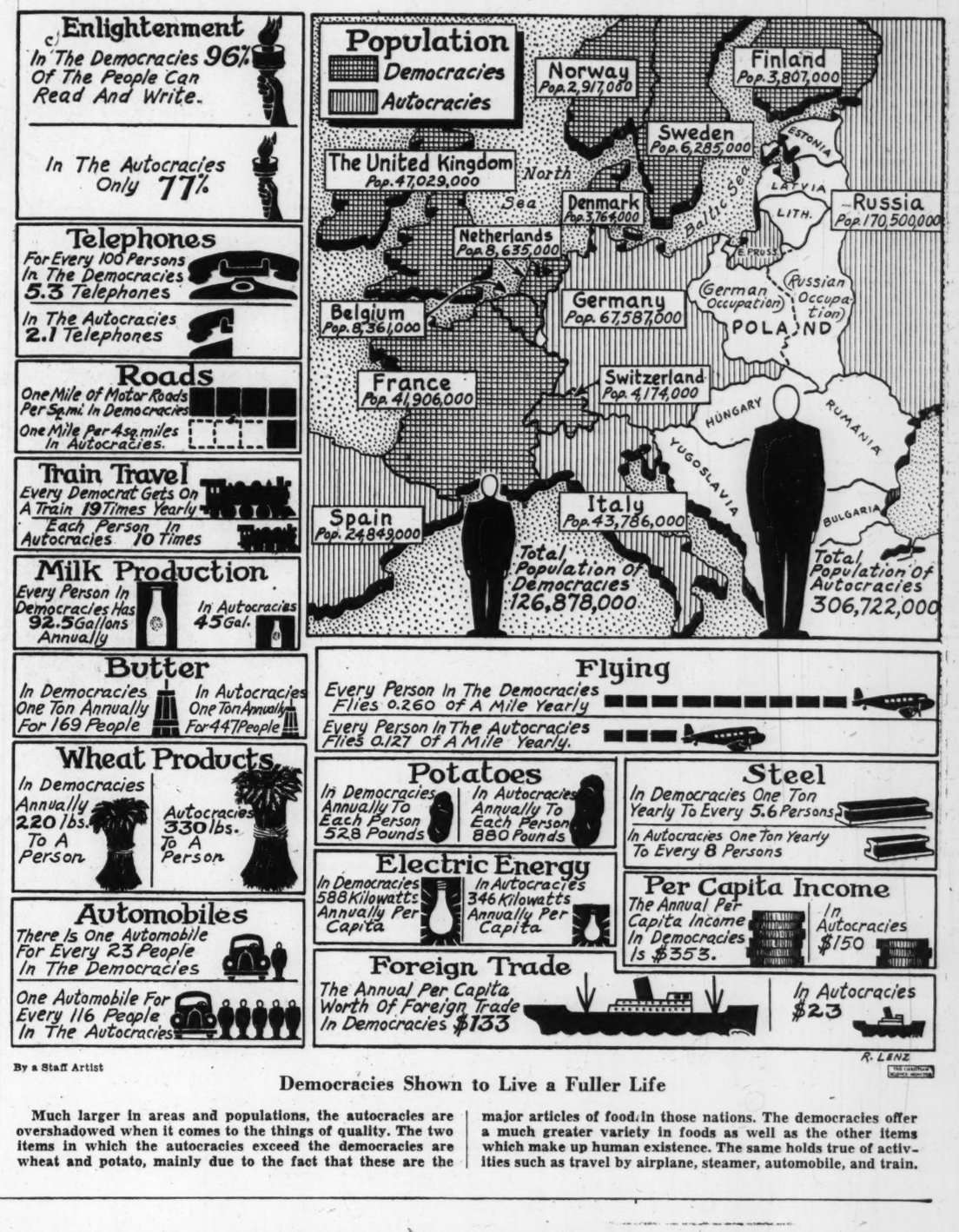
Answer: "Not necessarily. Look at your papers today and you will see numerous stories dealing with the possibility of German thrusts through Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. A restless, impatient, mighty military country like the Germany of Adolf Hitler must have action, must have results. If it finds itself tied up by the Maginot line, then there are the two flanks, through the three countries named. Neutrality pledges didn't mean anything to the relatively ethical Germany of 1914 when Belgium was overun. They would mean less today with the Hitler government which apparently weighs issues only on the one point of expediency.

"If that decision were made by Hitler, these small countries would certainly get the full impact of war—although they could be restored to sovereignty if the Allies won."

Question: "Could you tell us something of the history of democracy in Europe?"

Answer: "Not as well as R. H. Markham, the Monitor's Central European specialist, who has prepared an excellent summary of its inception, its struggles and its triumphs which you'll find on page 7, just below."

Autonomy Versus Autocracy: The Balance Sheet


Enlightenment
In The Democracies 96% Of The People Can Read And Write.
In The Autocracies Only 77%
Telephones
For Every 100 Persons In The Democracies 5.3 Telephones
In The Autocracies 2.1 Telephones
Roads
One Mile Of Motor Roads Per Sq.mi. In Democracies
One Mile Per 4 Sq. miles In Autocracies.
Train Travel
Every Democrat Gets On A Train 19 Times Yearly
Each Person In Autocracies 10 Times
Milk Production
Every Person In Democracies Has 92.5 Gallons Annually
In Autocracies 45 Gal.
Butter
In Democracies One Ton Annually For 169 People
In Autocracies One Ton Annually For 447 People
Wheat Products
In Democracies Annually 220 lbs. To A Person
Autocracies 330 lbs. To A Person
Automobiles
There Is One Automobile For Every 23 People In The Democracies
One Automobile For Every 116 People In The Autocracies
Population
Democracies
Autocracies
Norway Pop. 2,917,000
Finland Pop. 3,807,000
Sweden Pop. 6,285,000
The United Kingdom Pop. 47,029,000
North Sea
Denmark Pop. 3,764,000
Netherlands Pop. 8,635,000
Belgium Pop. 8,361,000
Germany Pop. 67,587,000
France Pop. 41,906,000
Switzerland Pop. 4,174,000
Spain Pop. 24,849,000
Italy Pop. 43,786,000
Total Population of Democracies 126,878,000
Total Population of Autocracies 306,722,000
ESTONIA
LATVIA
LITH.
Russia Pop. 170,500,000
E. PRUSS.
(German Occupation)
(Russian Occupation)
POLAND
HUNGARY
RUMANIA
YUGOSLAVIA
BULGARIA
Flying
Every Person In The Democracies Flies 0.260 of A Mile Yearly
Every Person In The Autocracies Flies 0.127 of A Mile Yearly.
Potatoes
In Democracies Annually To Each Person 528 Pounds
In Autocracies Annually To Each Person 880 Pounds
Steel
In Democracies One Ton Yearly To Every 5.6 Persons
In Autocracies One Ton Yearly To Every 8 Persons
Electric Energy
In Democracies 588 Kilowatts Annually Per Capita
In Autocracies 346 Kilowatts Annually Per Capita
Per Capita Income
The Annual Per Capita Income In Democracies Is $353.
In Autocracies $150
Foreign Trade
The Annual Per Capita Worth Of Foreign Trade In Democracies $133
In Autocracies $23
R. LENZ

By a Staff Artist

Democracies Shown to Live a Fuller Life

Much larger in areas and populations, the autocracies are overshadowed when it comes to the things of quality. The two items in which the autocracies exceed the democracies are wheat and potato, mainly due to the fact that these are the major articles of food in those nations. The democracies offer a much greater variety in foods as well as the other items which make up human existence. The same holds true of activities such as travel by airplane, steamer, automobile, and train.

Autonomy: Europe's Ever Resurging Force

By R. H. Markham

Go east or west, go north or south, scour all the seas, traverse all the continents, walk attentively through the archives of all the centuries, peering into dingy corners or dusty attics, and nowhere before the beginning of last century will you find a single attempt at large scale democracy except in the American colonies. A noble attempt on a small scale had also been made in the Swiss Alps.

Now this does not mean the masses were always dormant and willing to be dominated by autocrats. Three millenniums ago Hebrew shepherds defied despotic Pharaohs, to form a state of their own. Nineteen centuries ago inspired Christian apostles declared that there are no slaves, but all men are free. Before that the slaves at Rome had led one of the most sensational revolts in history, against their masters.

Wild Bulgarian Bogomiles in the eleventh century launched a movement in defence of certain elemental liberties. In 1415 John Huss and many of his Czechs gave their lives in resisting autocracy. Luther later plunged all Europe into war to break the absolute power of Rome. The Dutch risked all to drive out absolute masters.

In none of these cases, however, was a system of democratic self-government envisaged, much less established. Practically no serious leader even entertained the theory that common men had "equal political rights." Nevertheless, humanity was emerging from the darkness that had always hovered over it. Then at last came the dawn of world democracy. It rose over French hills and sent its rays from west to east.

Darkness Before Dawn

Think of the world at that moment! America with its three million white men was still unformed, but erecting, stone on stone, a new political system. All Asia slept. The utter darkness of Africa was broken by no ray of light. Over the 175 million people of Europe still hung the clouds of night. Not 10 million of them could read or write. In no land of the old world was there a public school for common people. Most wealth came from the soil which a few men owned and to which the men and women who tilled it were tied as serfs. Most human beings slept in common buildings with the cattle. Here and there a few artisans and merchants lived a little better but had no political rights. All privileges belonged to the nobility and clergy. The thought that little men, driving wooden plows through other people's fields, could help govern empires seemed too grotesque to discuss.

Then 150 years ago, just after the American Revolution, came the French Revolution. Light, from France, broke in Spain, Italy, Germany, Austria, the Balkans. Men rose and sang and fought. Teachers, preachers, blacksmiths, peasants spoke of freedom, equality, brotherhood, the rights of men.

But freedom cannot come at a stroke. The clouds rolled together again, the sun of self-government was covered; for 15 years reaction reigned almost unchecked—from 1815 to 1830.

Light Again From France

Then came another storm in France, in 1830. Light once more reached the furthest ends of Europe. A new regime was established in Paris, Belgium became a free, independent country, Serbia was moving toward liberation, Greece threw off the Turkish yoke, Italy struck against its foreign masters. Spain deposed foreign rulers. But these changes seemed little more than the last lightning flashes in a subsiding storm. The clouds again assembled over Europe. Hapsburgs, Romanoffs, Bourbons, Hohenzollerns, stood firm before their thrones with joined hands ready to help each other keep men quiet. That lasted approximately 18 years.

Then came another storm in France. Autocracy was chased out. All Europe rocked as though a sinking boat. Every German state launched revolutionary movements. Italy renewed its war for freedom. A revolution broke out in Vienna. Hungary planted banners of freedom on every hill, Holland and Belgium revised their constitutions, Spain girded itself for another crusade, Poland shook the bars of its prison. The Swiss created a free federation of completely democratic cantons. That was 1848, famous, phenomenal 1848.

For years men went on fighting for liberty, but they lost. Never did democracy seem more completely crushed. But mighty forces were at work in Europe that no man, no dynasty, or state could stop.

The Turning Point

They broke out in a fury in 1870-71, when France, defeated by Prussia, definitely became a republic. This was a turning point. Humanity had gone around a corner. Forty years of peace were beginning. It was the era of democracy, new constitutions, mass voting, universal reforms, socialistic agitation, flaming hopes and self assurance for the little men. It reached its climax in 1922-23.

At that time unrestricted male suffrage existed in practically all Europe, female suffrage in many places. Every state clear to the western borders of Russia was liberal. The peasants had attained a power they never dreamed of. A League of Nations directed humanity's affairs. That was a magnificent moment . . . the furthest mankind had ever gone. It could almost see the outline of a United States of Europe

Mountains always go in ranges. When you cross one ridge you must descend before you mount the next. So moves the trail of history. Since 1922 its course has been downward. Berlin, Moscow, and Rome today pour their scorn upon democracy and point their cannon at self-government. It is an old, old story.

For the past century and a half Europe has never descended from a height without soon mounting to a higher one. Perhaps it is now beginning another ascent.

Fruits of Democracy

Abolition of Slavery. Democracy as a political system does not work magic. However, the democracies and especially the spirit of democracy are steadily effecting great improvements.

One of these has been the abolition of slavery. It is a startling fact that from the beginning of history until 150 years ago slavery had been an established institution in most countries. Pagans, heathen, Moslems, Roman Catholics, Eastern Orthodox Christians, Protestants, have in the past agreed in considering slave holding a normal and proper practice. The republicans of Greece, the despots of Persia, the absolutists of Spain were of one mind in this matter.

The chief force in abolishing slavery from the world came at length from Britain—whose merchants had been most active in the slave trade. The second major force can be found in the ideals of the French Revolution. That upheaval furnished much of the necessary impetus. From that time, in country after country, almost continent after continent, slavery was eliminated.

The elimination of slavery has by no means brought prosperity and security to black people, but it did end a terrible wrong that had existed throughout time. And it was the ideals inherent in Democracy that were chiefly responsible for this achievement.

Ending of Serfdom. Serfdom has existed in most of the Old World. For centuries a majority of the people in Europe were serfs, that is, half-slaves. They were tied to the land they worked, tied economically hand and foot to their masters.

One of the first acts of the French Revolution was the abolition of serfdom in 1789. It had disappeared from England earlier. Prussia, Saxony, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Rumania followed the French example.

Of course the elimination of this form of bondage was partly due to economic forces that had long been operative. Its final and complete disappearance, however, was a direct result of the democratic spirit that swept out of the West, notably Paris, and spread over Europe after 1789.

Education. Democracy has been the chief factor in bringing education to the masses of men. Prior to 1800 there were no free public schools available in Europe for all children. Primary education was given almost exclusively by the church; and higher education was theological in character. The masses were generally utterly ignorant.

The greatest emperor of the early Middle Ages, Charlemagne, could not read nor write. With emperors ignorant, what must have been the situation of the common people. A hundred years ago most Russians were 100 per cent illiterate. Most Europeans could not sign their own names. Only in Teutonic countries was the situation somewhat better.

Within the last century astounding improvements have taken place. Some are due to autocratic governments as in Germany. But most of this stupendous advance in popular education is the direct fruit of democracy. As a rule, elementary schools mark the boundary between autocracies and democracies. It is a government by the people that creates free schools for the people. The few exceptions only prove the rule.

Housing. It is no exaggeration to say that until the middle of the eighteenth century, a majority of the people of Europe lived in the same buildings with their animals; sometimes in the same rooms. Serfdom fostered such a custom since the masses were "inferior beings."

Now there is a tendency toward better housing in all lands of the western world. Wherever Democracy has gone and people have acquired self-respect they have begun to demand and build better dwellings.

Co-operatives. One of the most remarkable developments of modern Europe is the co-operative movement. This is maintained by little people. It is the outstanding characteristic of the economic system of a number of small democracies. It is chiefly an outgrowth of democratic ideals and methods.

Social Security. Never was so much done in Europe for workers, mothers, needy children, unemployed, aged, as now. This is entirely an outgrowth of mass organization or mass participation in government.

And as always happens, these improvements, inspired and applied in democratic lands, have extended even to autocratic states. The fruits of democracy grow even where the flower of democracy is suppressed.

Highlights of Democracy

Ten decisive events that stand out in history in the evolution of Democracy:

1. Moses leads the Children of Israel out of Egypt (1200 B. C.).
2. Greeks stop Darius at Thermopylae (480 B. C.).
3. French stop Moslems at Tours (732 A. D.).
4. Magna Charta (1215).
5. Elector Frederick helps Luther break Rome's monopoly of spiritual and temporal power (16th century).
6. Holland frees itself from Spanish absolutism (1648).
7. Cromwell and Puritans halt royal autocracy in England (1599-1658).
8. American colonists create the United States of America (1776-1789).
9. French nation revolts against Bourbon absolutism (1789).
10. Allied victory at Verdun which checked Hohenzollern militarism (1917).

Major World Writings Have Aided Democracy

Ten major writings that have influenced the development of Democracy throughout the world.

1. The Bible.
2. Plutarch's "The Parallel Lives" (46?-120).
3. Desiderius Erasmus's "In Praise of Folly" (1467-1536).
4. Martin Luther's "Ninety-Five Theses" (1483-1586).
5. John Locke's "Essay Concerning Human Understanding" (1632-1704).
6. Jean Jacques Rousseau's "Social Contract" (1712-1778).
7. Thomas Paine's "The Rights of Man" (1737-1809).
8. Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller's "Maid of Orleans" and "William Tell" and other dramas (1759-1805).
9. Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776).
10. Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" (1723-1790).

Man-Made Democracy

Ten men picked from the ages who stand out as promoters of Democracy.

1. Solon (636-559 B. C.) Athenian statesman and reformist.
2. William Tell (1300). Legendary Swiss patriot.
3. John Hampden (1594-1643) English patriot and defender of people's rights.
4. George Washington (1732-1799). Father of His Country.
5. Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865). Preserver of the American Union.
6. William E. Gladstone (1809-1898). English statesman, champion of reform measures.
7. Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-1872). Inspiring Italian revolutionist and unifier of Italy.
8. Louis Kossuth (1802-1894). Champion of Hungarian independence.
9. Thaddeus Kosciusko (1746-1817). Leader of struggle for Polish liberty.
10. Thomas G. Masaryk (1850-1937). First President of Czechoslovakia, most democratic statesman in Central Europe.

Interesting Facts

Of the eight surviving European democracies, five are of predominantly Teutonic stock; one of Turanian; one of Latin; one mixed.

* * *

Of Europe's eight leading democracies five are Protestant; two mixed—Protestant and Roman Catholic; one predominantly non-religious. In all, complete religious tolerance prevails. There is neither official nor unofficial persecution.

Maine Senator Raises Issue Of Gap in Neutrality Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—The transshipment loophole, through which under the proposed neutrality bill American vessels could carry any kind of cargoes to neutral states for transshipment to belligerents, received small consideration in the debate which began yesterday.

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, concluding his opening speech for the bill, was asked by Senator Wallace H. White (R) of Maine why the pending bill permits transshipment, whereas the previous law did not do so. To this Senator Pittman replied:

"Under the existing law the owners and officers of an American vessel are subjected to a fine of $50,000 and incarceration, I believe, for 10 years in the penitentiary for violating the act just referred to (note: the penalty provided in the existing law is $10,000 and five years); that is, for transporting arms, ammunition, or implements of war to a neutral for transshipment to a belligerent.

"In the first place, that places entirely too much responsibility on a shipowner. He is not told in advance that the shipment is to be re-exported to a belligerent when it is consigned to a neutral. Let us say he takes arms, ammunition, and implements of war today to Russia. There is no law against that. But if the law provides, as the present law does, that arms, ammunition, and implements of war may not be shipped directly or indirectly to a belligerent, how on earth could the officer in charge of the vessel protect himself against such a provision, which means that he has to know that the shipment is not going directly or indirectly into Germany when it is consigned to Russia?"

Uncertainty on Destination

Senator White: "If I understand the Senator, then the provision in question is a relaxation in the interest of the shipowner because of the conviction that the shipowner would not know what the ultimate destination of the goods was to be?"

Senator Pittman: "That is what was thought. The Attorney General so thinks, and everyone with whom I have talked thinks that the shipowners would be subject to being placed in the penitentiary for something they had done against which they could not not guard."

This argument in behalf of the shipowner is a new one. It was not advanced against the present Neutrality Act, which Senator Pittman shepherded through the Senate in 1937. Nor did it prevent him from including a similar provision against transshipment in his own neutrality bill earlier this year.

Now, however, the Administration has suddenly discovered that it is too great a burden on American shipowners to attempt to prevent the building up of a vast wartime transshipment trade. Actually, such trade was one of the major diplomatic problems of the last war, producing most of the strain in American-British relations before American entry into the war.

Normal Trade Quotas

Apart from the fact that the penalty actually in the existing law is just one fifth what Senator Pittman quoted it to be, there seem to some neutrality experts various ways of getting around the transshipment problem. One way—already employed in some commodities in world trade—would be to set up quotas of "normal trade" and permit neutrals to import up to that level in American vessels, but not beyond. The "normal trade" might be assumed to be for the neutral's own use. Anything above that level would obviously be for belligerents, and so would have to be exported under the cash-and-carry provisions of the proposed law. And no unenforceable or unjust penalty on American shipowners would be involved in the process.

Unless something of the sort is done, the proposed law becomes, rather than a mandatory restriction, a bill whose operation at a vital bottleneck is entirely optional with the President. For the only check on the transshipment trade would lie in the definition of combat areas voluntarily by the President, into which American vessels could not penetrate.

Proof Difficult to Obtain

Earlier in his speech, Senator Pittman himself emphasized the wide-open possibilities of transshipment, pointing out that under the present arms embargo, articles could be sent to Russia, Italy, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and other countries for transsipment to Germany. He contended that "we could never obtain proof during war as to what was done with arms and ammunition imported into a neutral country."

Despite the Administration desire to explain away the absence of the familiar transshipment clause in the new bill, the issue will be pressed by opposition Senators. If the argument in defense of shipowners prevails, it is hard to see how the putative neutrality law will stop the trade it is directed against, unless President Roosevelt in his discretion desires to check it through the combat areas section. This he may well desire to do. But it should be recognized that the law under those conditions would be permissive, not mandatory, except that it would force the routing of trade through neutral instead of belligerent channels.

Britain Promotes From Ranks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Future officers of the British Army are to be chosen from the ranks of private soldiers. The War Office, announcing that commissions are to be granted only after service in the ranks and then by merit alone, thus brings the British Army into line with that of France. This move is seen here as a natural supplement to a rapid series of radical reforms which the army has undergone in less than a year.

Not so long ago, the small British Army was little more than a "career." It was in March that Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Secretary for War, announced in the House of Commons, a drastic reorganization of the Army on the basis of the formation of three distinct forces, a Continental Field Force, a Near-East Army and a Home Defense Army. At the close of March, the Territorial (Volunteer) Army was doubled, and the Continental Army increased from 19 divisions to 32. In April, conscription for 20-year-olds was introduced. More recently, the Territorial Army and other auxiliaries have been abolished as separate units and merged with the regulars, and arrangements for general conscription have been introduced.

To provide an immediate flow of officers, many young men have already been registered for direct commissions, and a scheme for the proper use of this "officer material" has been put into effect. This scheme is to be wound up before the new "ranker-officer" order is put into full effect.

"In the great war, 1914-18," a War Office statement explaining the plan states, "potential officer material was called up, irrespective of its age, and sent overseas as soon as it was ready. The result was that very early in the war a larger portion of the younger men between the ages of 18 and 20 had become casualties and we had to fall back upon the men of a mature age."

It is added that the War Office intends "to avoid this illogical procedure and to work on a system under which potential officer material of the more mature age will be employed initially, the younger men being called upon later when they have had time to develop."

The lower age groups, which will be required at a later date, are in effect a reserve to provide for the further requirements of the Army, and, as a reserve, the War Office says, they form a "most important link in the whole procedure for the provision of officers."

A later War Office announcement declares that with the closing of the present final direct commission registration, all future officers are to be given training at cadet units. Recommendations for training and subsequently for the grant of emergency commissions will be by merit.

As regards opportunities for gaining commissions by men now serving in the ranks, steps are being taken to register the names of those who possess the necessary qualifications, and who are recommended by their commanding officers, and in addition, the names of those who are recommended as being qualified for further training.

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Biddle Pays Formal Call

PARIS, Oct. 3 (AP)—Anthony J. D. Biddle, United States Ambassador to Poland, yesterday paid his first formal call on the new Polish President in exile, Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz.

Mr. Biddle was received by President Raczkiewicz soon after word reached Paris from Washington that the new Polish Government formed in Paris Sept. 30 was recognized by the United States

The French Ambassador to Poland, Léon Noël, also paid his respects to the new President.

Jan Stanczyk, former Socialist Deputy, was named Minister of Social Insurance in the new Polish Cabinet.

Will Senate Overturn Arms Embargo?

© Harris & Ewing

Momentous Debate On at Washington

Hundreds jammed the corridors and steps leading to the Senate Chamber, hoping to get places in the galleries which have a normal capacity of only 800.

Lower—Senators Pittman of Nevada and Borah of Idaho engage in a friendly interlude before they open the arguments of the Yes and No sides.

French Utilizing German Defenses To Resist Attack

PARIS, Oct. 3 (AP)—French engineering units were digging in on German soil to resist any possible offensive, according to semi-official reports.

The French estimated that they held about 150 square miles of German territory containing about 65 villages.

Engineers in the Saar Valley sector were said to be turning to their own use captured German fortifications on the fringe of the Siegfried Line.

Liaison lines were immediately established with the French rear, across the border, at points along the northern half of the front where the French have made advances.

The latest official advices from the front reported little activity otherwise.

French units also were engaged in a "war of mines." They were reported to have exploded thousands of them from safe distances. Artillery aided in this by raking innocent-appearing territory given up by the Germans.

One shell set off a string of mines almost 1,000 yards long. They exploded like a string of mammoth firecrackers.

The Germans still held strong frontal positions immediately before Saarbrücken, it was reported in clarification of previous advices that this capital of the rich Saar industrial basin was three-fourths encircled.

Hitler Rewards Officers

BERLIN, Oct. 3 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler has promoted a number of Army officers who conducted his "lightning war" in Poland. They included Infantry General Johannes Blaskowitz and Artillery Generals Günther von Kluge and Walther von Reichenau, who were given the rank of Colonel-General.

Lacking Hoover Data Laid to 'Politicians'

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—David K. Brown, Iowa State printer, Oct. 3 held "politicians" responsible for the elimination of the biography of Former President Hoover from the new Iowa Official Register.

Listing Mr. Hoover under "Iowa Cabinet members," the Register says "a detailed biography of him will be found on another page, dealing with him as Iowa's only President."

The former Chief Executive is a native of West Branch, Iowa.

Mr. Brown said the biography had been obtained but that "political powers" had issued orders to leave it out. He did not explain further.

The Cabinet member reference inadvertently was left unchanged, Mr. Brown added. Mr. Hoover was Secretary of Commerce under Presidents Harding and Coolidge.

Mr. Brown and a majority of the State Printing Board are Republicans, as is Gov. George A. Wilson.

Rumania Neutral; Keeps On Arming

By the Associated Press

Bucharest, Oct. 3

Rumania, pressing its own military preparations and surrounded by armed neighbors, announced to the world again today its desire to maintain "strict neutrality."

The Government, issuing an "appeal to the people," declared:

"We have no war aims. We heartily hope for and desire peace, but we cannot allow ourselves to be placed in a subordinate position. We know requirements lie heavy on our towns and cities, but scaling down our military activities at the present moment is not possible."

The appeal ended with the statement:

"We hope to be able to conquer our difficulties in our own way and to avoid war. We hope to maintain strict neutrality."

Debate Kept on High Plane

(Continued from Page 1)

ing figure. This and his engaging personality would set him off in a New York business club. He is a matter-of-fact talker, and makes no effort at oratorical flights. His well-prepared speech moved on from point to point without stirring emotion. It was a symbol of the intense interest of the occasion, lost upon newcomers in the gallery, that he was not once interrupted as he proceeded. Rarely do Senators pay such close attention. His speech was available to the press correspondents who followed it as he proceeded, and "released" it over the nation, as he started talking.

It had been thought that the Nevada Senator would take a full afternoon, but unexpectedly few questions came as he concluded and galleries and Senators were caught by surprise when, at 1:45, the picturesque, shaggy figure of the veteran Senator Borah took the floor.

Behind the swinging glass doors of the press gallery meanwhile a wild scene was being enacted. Copies of the Borah speech were supposed to be on their way to the gallery, but they had not arrived, and all afternoon newspapermen clamored for them in vain. Ultimately three or four copies appeared and extracts were sent out. As a matter of fact, however, the veteran Senator departed at many points from the version which he had submitted to the press.

Borah's Style Simple

Senator Borah's voice at its normal Senate level is audible in every part of the gallery without apparent effort. His forensic style is so simple that any high school orator could give it lessons at a dozen points. The only difference would be that the Idahoan somehow gives the impression of talking directly to the individual listener. He is complete master of the Senate when he rises. His pauses are as eloquent as his words. So far as forensic honors went in the first day's debate they were certainly all with Senator Borah.

The most quotable passages of his talk were those in which he departed from his set address. He described the allied countries brusquely as "in a very true sense pauper nations" and taking England's debt in 1914 and 1939 in particular, he charged "she couldn't pay then and she can't pay now." His thesis was that Europe's war is another chapter in the long "balance of power" struggle, from which America should stay aside, however much its sympathies are attracted by France and England.

Claims Peril of War

Opponents saw many inconsistencies in the Borah speech, as when he called arms shipments a "dirty trade" without referring to export of cotton or of Idaho wheat, or of materials that make munitions; or when he failed to differentiate between the goals of the democracies and the dictatorships. But all spectators followed Senator Borah intently, feeling they were listening to one of the great Senate speeches.

"You cannot be a national benefactor and a Shylock at the same time," he said at one point arguing that, having once "put our hands to the plow," in the matter of embargo repeal, American would automatically be drawn into war.

"Whatever may be the philosophy of Naziism, however abhorrent we may write it down," he declared in one of his departures from the advance text, "it is not the issue in this conflict, and its cure is not war."

When the new Versailles treaty is written, he declared, "it will devote itself to the unquenchable imperialistic appetites of those who sit around the table."

"And if the American boys take part, they will sacrifice their health and their lives that this or that nation may gratify its desires for territory and for power."

Cites World War Rule

Senator Borah declared he had supposed nothing better established in international law than the rule announced by this Government during the World War to the effect that "any change in our laws of neutrality during the progress of the war which would affect unequally the relations of the United States with the nations at war would be an unjustifiable departure from the principles of strict neutrality, by which it has consistently sought to direct its action."

He added:

"For myself, and for myself only I want to declare that I look upon the present war in Europe as nothing more than another chapter in the bloody volume of European power politics, the balance of power which John Bright, the great commoner of England, once declared was the curse of any possible European peace."

A Sharp Interchange

At one point there was a sharp interchange between the leonine Borah and the tall Nevadan during which the latter said:

"I simply want to say that I do not think it concerns the United States whether it is neutral or not. I do contend, of course, that the safety and peace of our own people is first."

"And last," added Senator Borah, with such an inflection that it brought laughter, followed by mild forbidden applause from galleries.

Senator Borah was as unexpectedly brief as Senator Pittman had been, and when he sat down an amusing incident occurred. Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, confessed that he had not finished preparation of his speech and urged recess till today. Apparently Senators take the debate so seriously that they all plan prepared texts. If the succeeding debate follows the high level and lack of personalities of the Pittman-Borah start, it will rank with the best in congressional history.

British Air Casualties

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—A casualty list issued by the Air Ministry showed 16 British fliers killed, seven wounded, three missing, and five believed taken prisoner since the war started.

Mexico Continues Its Recognition Of Polish Regime

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 3 (AP)—The Mexican Government, declaring it would "not recognize for any reason conquests by force," has announced it will continue diplomatic relations with the Polish Government.

The Polish Legation, meanwhile, denied reports the German Legation had asked delivery of its archives, and said the Government of Poland remained legally constituted.

How War Hit Warsaw

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Victor J. Podoski, Polish Consul General in Canada, who arrived here aboard the steamship Vulcania, of the Italian Line, yesterday, declared that civilians in Warsaw had been bombed from the very first day of fighting and that the bombing raids were unending. He announced that his first task in Canada would be to organize relief for Polish war sufferers and added his assurance that Canada, as a belligerent, would extend full co-operation.

Mr. Podoski also commended the courage and perseverance of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., United States Ambassador to Poland, and Mrs. Biddle.

A further description of war-torn Poland came from Robert Neville, a member of the foreign staff of "Time" Magazine, another passenger aboard the Vulcania. He described Poland's internal confusion as incredible and said that he had left Warsaw with only a knapsack and a gas mask to make a five-day journey overland amid military convoys and hordes of refugees.

Swiss Haven for Moscicki

BERNE, Switzerland (AP)—The Federal Council on Oct. 3 granted permission to Dr. Ignace Moscicki, resigned President of Poland, and his wife to come to Switzerland to live.

Dr. Moscicki, formerly a Professor at the University of Fribourg, Switzerland, obtained Swiss citizenship in 1908 and never relinquished it, although he took Polish citizenship on establishment of the post-war state.

Dr. and Mrs. Moscicki were reported today to be in Bucharest.

[The official Hungarian news agency quoted an unidentified member of Dr. Moscicki's retired refugee Government as saying Dr. Moscicki was going to Switzerland.]

It was announced Dr. and Mrs. Moscicki would reside at Chandon in the Canton of Fribourg.

Like every other foreign political refugee admitted by Switzerland, Dr. Moscicki automatically accepted a restriction against political activity of any kind while here.

American Neutrals Define Safety Area Along Coasts

PANAMA, Panama, Oct. 3 (AP)—An English translation of the official Spanish text of the Inter-American Conference declaration on neutrality follows in part:

American republics gathered in Panama have ratified their position as neutrals in the conflict which shatters the peace of Europe, but as the present war may take unexpected developments that may affect the fundamental interests of America nothing can justify that the interests of belligerents prevail over the rights of neutrals. . . .

The attitude assumed by American republics has served to demonstrate their unanimous intention to maintain themselves apart from the European conflict.

Duties of Neutrality

It is desirable to announce their norms of conduct conforming to international law, and that the American republics propose to continue in accord with internal legislation to maintain their position as neutral states and fulfill the duties of neutrality, also to demand recognition of their proper rights in this situation. . . .

The character of the present conflagration . . . would not justify any hindering of American communications. This reality counsels the delimitation of a safety zone including all normal maritime routes which serve communication and interchange among the American countries. . . .

For these considerations the governments of the American Republics resolve and by these presents declare that:

1. As a measure of continental protection the American republics, as long as they maintain neutrality, have the indisputable right to preserve free from all hostile acts on the part or any non-American belligerent nation, those waters adjacent to the American Continent which they consider of primordial interest and of direct utility for their relations, whether such hostile act shall be attempted or realized from land, sea or air.

Description of Territory

2. These waters are described and determined in the following manner; all waters within the limits specified below except the territorial waters of Canada and undisputed colonies and possessions of European countries within these limits:

Beginning at the end of the frontier between the United States and Canada in Passamaquoddy Bay to 44 degrees, 46 minutes, and 36 seconds Latitude North and 66 degrees, 54 minutes, and 11 seconds Longitude West;

From there eastward along the parallel 44 degrees, 46 minutes and 36 seconds to a point 60 degrees west of Greenwich;

From there directly south to a point 20 degrees Latitude North; from there along the loxodromic line to a point five degrees Latitude North, 24 degrees Longitude East;

From there directly south to a point 20 degrees south; from there along the loxodromic line to a point 58 degrees Latitude South and 57 degrees Longitude West;

From there directly westward to a point 80 degrees Longitude West from there along the loxodromic line to a point on the equator 97 degrees Longitude West;

From there along the loxodromic line to a point 15 degrees Latitude North and 120 degrees Longitude West; from there along the loxodromic line to a point 48 degrees, 29 minutes, and 38 seconds Latitude North and 136 degrees Longitude West; from there directly east to a point in the Pacific on the frontier between the United States and Canada in the Straits of San Juan de Fucca.

3. The governments of the American republics declare furthere that when they consider it necessary, they will consult among themselves to determine what measures they may take as individuals or collectively to obtain compliance with the dispositions of this declaration.

Nazi Leader Demands That Hungary Lift Party Restrictions

BUDAPEST (AP)—Kalman Hubay, "little führer" of Hungary's Nazis, writing Oct. 2 in Virradat (Dawn), demanded that the Government remove all restrictions on his party and restore it to full rights.

The article by Mr. Hubay, who previously challenged Baron Laszlo Vay, Government Party leader, to a duel over political issues, appeared with his picture in a column paralleling a photograph of Adolf Hitler and quotations from the Reichsführer's speeches.

Mr. Hubay demanded specifically termination of police surveillance of Hungarian Nazis and release of interned members of the party—including "big Führer" Maj. Ferenc Szalasi.

Commenting on his action when he walked out of Parliament with approximately 30 other Nazi Deputies, Mr. Hubay said some critics considered them "stupid."

"But who knows," he asked, "to what heights our stupidity may carry us?"

Solidarity Links Americas

(Continued from Page 1)

their area of primary defense far into the open ocean.

The line of demarcation extends nearly 1,400 miles off coast of Florida and blankets the Panama Canal by nearly 1,500 miles on both the Atlantic and Pacific sides.

Within this zone, extending from Passamaquoddy Bay around Cape Horn and similar distance up the Pacific Coast to Juan de Fuca Straits, the Americas seek to prohibit all belligerent action. The aim is to keep the Americas out of war, although critics say the navies of the world could not defend the zone if challenged.

2. General Neutrality Declaration—Mr. Welles stressed the significance of the forms adopted by the 21 nations in order to unify neutrality procedures. The Inter-American Neutrality Commission, to function for the duration of the war will consist of seven members to be appointed by Nov. 1.

Argentina won the point on optional permission for submarines to enter neutral ports. The United States and other nations desiring to do so can exclude all belligerent submarines.

3. Resolution of Economic Cooperation—This provides for a permanent Advisory Committee on Economics and Finance to consist of 21 members, one from each country, sitting in Washington. The entire range of inter-American trade credit and similar matters will be entrusted to this committee for counsel to the various governments.

A brief survey of the Panama consultations showed clearly that they achieved all their primary objectives. The stormy topic of banning black lists was sidestepped. Resolutions on contraband lists was a compromise between the desire of the United States not to mention the subject and the desire of Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay to keep world markets open for their raw materials. The feeling was general on the day of departure that the Americas never were closer.

Continental Solidarity

A continental solidarity declaration was approved in which the American nations:

1. Reaffirmed "the declaration of solidarity among the peoples of this hemisphere proclaimed at the Lima Conference in 1938."

2. Pledged themselves to conserve and strengthen peace and harmony among the American republics.

3. "Formulated fervent hopes for cessation of the deplorable state of war" in Europe and for "a new reign in the world of peace, not of violence but of justice and right."

In the declaration of "general neutrality" each country was given the right to decide its own way of making it effective. It said the nations will make their "rights and positions as neutrals fully respected and observed by all belligerents."

Neutrality Rulings

It is provided that the American nations:

1. Shall not permit their respective territories, land, sea, or air, to be used as a base for belligerent activities.

2. Shall not permit inhabitants of their territories to affect the neutral position of the American nations by their activities.

3. Shall not permit enlistments or preparation of expeditions in favor of the belligerents on their soil, or the outfitting of ships for hostilities or establishment of radio or other belligerent communications systems.

4. Shall not admit belligerent warships to neutral ports or waters in numbers of more than three at a time and for not longer than 24 hours.

5. Shall demand that belligerent ships and aircraft seeking hospitals in American zones respect neutrality laws and regulations over the rights and duties of neutrals and belligerents.

6. Shall regard flight of belligerent aircraft over American territory as an infraction of neutrality.

7. Shall be authorized to place guards aboard merchant vessels of belligerents in American ports. Excessive delays in port are to bring internment.

8. Shall permit transfer of a belligerent vessel to a neutral American republic provided it is done in good faith and without a resale.

9. Shall not permit armed merchant vessels in their ports to carry more than four six-inch cannon on the prow. Such vessels shall not have reinforced sides or other equipment for offense.

10. May exclude belligerent submarines or admit them under the condition they enter afloat flying their flag.

The last point was in accordance with the Argentine viewpoint. The United States had proposed that they be barred from American ports.

Another resolution approved that the neutrality committee shall study the question of contraband lists. It expressed opposition to inclusion on contraband lists of foodstuffs, clothing and articles intended for civil populations of belligerents.

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Tokyo Reported as Vetoing All-China Rule Under Wang

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Oct. 3—The Japanese Government is reported to have abandoned a plan which had been under way to install an "all-China government" under the former Chinese premier, Wang Ching-wei, on Oct. 10, the independence day of the Republic.

Two important factors are understood to have contributed to this decision. The first is that Premier Nobuyuki Abe is convinced that Japan is pursuing a suicidal course in endeavoring to establish a strong Chinese government, since the exploitation of China can only be possible when the country is in a state of disunity. The second is that Japan has become more and more convinced that the Chinese people are standing firm behind the National Government, so that if peace finally must be made with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the existence of a recognized regime under Mr. Wang would be the main hindrance.

There are numerous other discouragements to the plan for a Wang Government. One is the disinclination of the present administrative head of the Peiping puppet government, to reduce his own importance. Another is the lawless tactics of Wang's adherents.

Mr. Wang, it is understood, will continue to receive Japanese money and support, but he is expected to be held in the background pending the continued evolution of more realistic tactics for settling the war in China.

Fund Payments Arranged

Until this change of plans became known Mr. Wang was understood to have received from Tokyo funds to the amount of 500,000 yen (about $117,500) out of a promised sum of 1,500,000 yen. Arrangements for this had been made during a recent visit to Tokyo at which Mr. Wang met a number of Japanese leaders of the since resigned Hiranuma government. The arrangements implied abolition of the still-thriving Nanking "reformed" Government and the Peiping "provisional" government, leaving the government and the national flag to Mr. Wang

A difficult matter to adjust had been the question of continued presence of Japanese troops in China. The agreement was understood to provide that these troops would leave China proper at the request of Mr. Wang—an expedient that would leave them available to support him so long as his position remained unsafe. But the provision effectively antagonized leading Chinese like Marshall Wu Pei-fu who disliked the notion of Japanese troops remaining in the country.

Wang Seeks Co-operation

The arrangements with Mr. Wang were to have been crystallized at a conference held if possible in territory unoccupied by the Japanese, such as Yunnan or Kwangsi. It is understood that Mr. Wang had stipulated that Japan must settle its differences with the western world and allow Britain, America, and others to co-operate in rebuilding China in accordance with Sun Yat-sen's theory of international development—a view that Japan was said to have accepted.

How the Wang Kuomintang would have fared in competition with the Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang seemed uncertain. Mr. Wang's Shanghai mouthpiece, the Central China Daily News, has been proposing what would amount to an amalgamation of the two, by purging some of the leadership of the old organization. The new organization would exclude all Communists and would present itself as the only organization capable of making peace.

It is reported that some of the conservative Chinese business elements have displayed interest in the Wang program, but the inevitable display of flags on national occasions, which had shown continued allegiance to the present Kuomintang, has made it apparent that the general public has chosen sides against the Japanese and intends to stick to its decision.

Movie Horse a Refugee

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—Tony, Jr., famous white horse owned by movie actor Tom Mix, arrived from the war zone Oct. 1 on the Mormacawren, which also carried 201 passengers. Believed to be the first quadruped to flee the European war, Tony, Jr., made the trip in a special stall. His master had preceded him home.

Chamberlain Tells Why Britain Will Push War

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Following is the text of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's declaration in the House of Commons today, his fifth statement on the war:

In the last week events of great importance have occurred in the international field. On Sept. 26 the German Foreign Minister (Joachim von Ribbentrop) paid a visit to Moscow and on Sept. 28 the results of this visit were proclaimed.

These results were threefold. In the first place, a fourth partition of Poland has been attempted and an agreement has been signed recognizing as final the frontier between Russian and Germany. The line agreed upon was considerably more favorable to Germany than the provisional line of military occupation which had previously been laid down.

Finally Settled!

In the second place the German and Soviet governments have declared that their agreement has finally settled the question arising out of the collapse of the Polish State and has created a solid foundation for lasting peace in Eastern Europe. In their opinion the liquidation of the present war between Germany and England and France would be in the interests of all nations.

Both governments, they go on to say, will endeavor to achieve this object as quickly as possible. They assert that should their efforts prove unsuccessful England and France will bear the responsibility for the continuation of the war, and they add that the German and Soviet governments will then consult together as to the measures they will take.

In the first place an economic agreement between Germany and and Russia is foreshadowed under which Russia will supply raw materials to Germany and Germany will supply industrial goods produced over a lengthy period. There has been in some quarters a demand that His Majesty's Government should define their attitude in the face of these developments, but I see nothing in what has happened that should lead this country to modify the attitude which it has felt it right to take.

British Aims Unchanged

The agreement between Germany and Russia and the subsequent partition of Poland between them has, of course, changed the position in Poland but it by no means follows that the arrangement will endure to the ultimate advantage of Germany and still less should it affect the aims of His Majesty's Government.

There is nothing in that agreement that should cause us to do anything other than what we are doing now—mobilizing all the resources and all the might of the British Empire for the effective prosecution of the war. The reason for which this country entered the war has been frequently proclaimed. It was to put an end to the successive acts of German aggression which menaced the freedom and the very security of all the nations of Europe.

The immediate cause of the war was the deliberate invasion of Poland by Germany, the latest but by no means the only act of aggression planned and carried through by the German Government, but if Poland was the direct cause of war, it was not the fundamental cause.

Intolerable Conditions

That cause was the overwhelming sense in this country and in France of the intolerable nature of a state of affairs in which the nations of Europe were faced with the alternative of jeopardizing their freedom or of mobilizing their forces at regular intervals to defend it.

The passage in the Russo-German declaration about the liquidation of the war is obscure but it seems to combine a suggestion of some proposal for peace with a scarcely veiled threat as to the consequences if the proposal should be refused. I cannot anticipate what the nature of any such proposal might be, but I can say at once that no threat would ever induce this country or France to abandon the purpose for which we have entered upon this struggle.

To attempt—as German propoganda does—to saddle us with the responsibility for continuing the war because we are not prepared to abandon the struggle before this purpose is achieved, is only another instance of German war technique. The responsibility for the war rests upon those who have conceived and carried out this policy of successive aggression and it can neither be evaded nor excused, and I would add one thing more: no mere assurances from the present German Government could be accepted by us.

For that Government have too often proved in the past that their undertakings are worthless when it suits them that they should be broken. If therefore proposals are made, we shall certainly examine them and we shall test them in the light of what I have just said.

Wide World

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in Stride

Peaceful enough, that umbrella. In fact, it once was rather placid, but here and under present circumstances, it appears to be a symbol of a resolute England—prepared—and calm.

Honesty in Government

Nobody desired the war to continue for an unnecessary day but the overwhelming mass of opinion in this country, and I am satisfied also in France, is determined to secure that the rule of violence shall cease and that the word of governments once pledged must henceforth be kept.

These events in the international field and our reactions to them are necessarily uppermost in our minds today. The House will however wish me to give them a brief summary of the progress of the war since I last spoke.

On the Western Front some further progress has been made by the French which has enabled them to secure useful points for observation over the German position.

A large British Army has been transported to France and is taking its place alongside our French Allies. We have reason to be proud of the efficiency with which this complicated movement has been carried out.

Encounters in Air

Reconnaissance flights both by day and by night are being made by the Royal Air Force units in France, and there have been encounters with enemy fighter aircraft. An account of the heroic combat above the Siegfried Line in which five battle aircraft fought 15 Messerschmidt fighters has already been made public and has attracted the warm admiration of our French Allies.

Aircraft of the coastal command have continued, throughout the week, to carry out anti-submarine and other routine patrols, escort work, and special reconnaissances, and advantage has been taken of the light of the moon to continue the relentless hunting of submarines during the night hours. A number of U-boats have been sighted and attacked.

As already announced, attacks were made on units of the German fleet by aircraft of the bomber command on the 29th of September. As a result of one of these attacks, prosecuted in the teeth of fierce opposition, both from anti-aircraft gunfire and from enemy fighters, we suffered some losses but the Germans have admitted that two of their attacking fighters were shot down.

U-Boat Menace Less

At sea the war against the submarine has continued with unabated vigor. On the 20th of September last I expressed in this House the opinion that the rapid increase in the numbers, power, and efficiency of our hunting craft together with the employment of the convoy system would cause the submarine menace to dwindle no less rapidly. I am happy to say that events have shown my confidence to be justified.

Trade is flowing to and from our ports in an ever increasing volume. As I speak, hundreds of vessels are moving over the great ocean routes. They are protected both by convoy and by unremitting and relentless action of our anti-submarine forces.

Between the 11th and the 20th of September, 1,485 vessels of a gross tonnage of 3,697,000 tons entered or cleared the ports of the United Kingdom. During that period only 1.25 per cent of these ships and 1.75 per cent of the total tonnage was lost by U-boat attacks or by mines. No ship has been lost in convoy.

Naval Work Successful

Between the 20th and 24th of September three British ships of an aggregate tonnage of 7,627 tons were sunk by German submarines. Since then, that is to say for a period of over a week, no British ship has been reported sunk by enemy submarine action. This may in part be due to the fact that the U-boats at sea at the beginning of the war are now being relieved by others putting out from German ports. But there is ample evidence that submarines are still operating round our coasts. The absence of sinkings therefore is, in the main, due to the successful measures adopted by the Navy.

The U-boats are being hunted from home waters where our shipping must inevitably congregate and where in consequence it is most vulnerable. German submarines, therefore, in their efforts to avoid our warships are being driven to operate in far distant waters. In those seas their menace cannot be so great; but until they can be found and destroyed they may be an embarrassment.

War on Merchant Ships

Another and more sinister development of the U-boat warfare is the announcement by Germany that she will regard every vessel of the British merchant navy as a warship. If this means anything, it means that she will pursue an unrestricted submarine campaign. The right to arm merchant ships for self-defense is one of the well-established principles of international law.

Since the war commenced our merchant shipping has been subjected to attack without warning or in circumstances which put their crews in jeopardy by forcing them to take to the boats often miles from land or rescue, a procedure directly contrary to international maritime law. These illegal attacks only serve to underline the importance of providing our shipping with adequate defensive equipment; and we are pressing on with this with the utmost possible dispatch.

Further evidence of unrestricted submarine warfare is to be found in the number of neutral merchant ships Germany has sunk. Since the outbreak of war the total of these sinkings amounts to seven ships of a gross tonnage of 13,194 tons. In addition eight ships with a gross tonnage of 27,765 tons have been sunk by mines or bombing.

Evidence has been received that a German raider is operating in the South Atlantic. One of our ships has been sunk and the crew has been picked up by a neutral ship. This fresh menace will be dealt with according to prearranged plans.

That North Sea Battle

The reiterated misstatements of the German broadcasts have given prominence to the action in the middle of the North Sea on Tuesday, 16th of September, between German bombing planes and certain units of the home fleet. The Germans have claimed the sinking of the aircraft carrier Ark Royal, later changed to Glorious or even Furious, and severe damage to battleships without loss to themselves.

No British Ship Damaged

The facts are that no British ship was damaged and that all of them, the Ark Royal included, are carrying out their normal duties sublimely unconscious of these rumors. The only casualties incurred in that action were suffered by the German aircraft themselves. Four of the crew of these aircraft are prisoners in our hands.

The preparations of the dominions to which I have referred in previous statements are continuing and I should like this week to tell the House of the splendid help we are receiving from two other parts of the Empire, Newfoundland, and Southern Rhodesia. In Newfoundland arrangements are already being made to recruit for the Royal Navy some hundreds of men from the Newfoundland fishing fleet.

The House will recollect the magnificent service rendered by Newfoundland men in the last war. Southern Rhodesia has mobilized its forces and is giving us very welcome assistance by providing officers and men for service both on land and in the air, outside the borders of this self-governing colony.

Home Front Praised

There is little that I need say today about developments on the Home Front. As the honorable members know, national Registration Day was fixed by order as Friday, the 29th of September. During the week beginning the 17th of September, the local officers in charge of the enumeration mobilized their enumerators; and on the 24th of September these enumerators, totaling 65,000 in Great Britain, began delivering schedules for the purpose of the returns due to be made on the 29th. Enumerators are now making their rounds for the collection of schedules and the writing and issue of identity cards.

The difficulties usually experienced by enumerators in finding people at home to receive or deliver the schedule were greatly increased by the present unusual family distribution and the blackout conditions at night. I am glad, however, to be able to say that so far as reports are available, the whole machine appears to be working well and smoothly.

A Matter of News

Finally I have a statement to make about a matter which has attracted considerable attention and given rise to anxiety in the House and the country—the work of the Ministry of Information. As I stated on Thursday last the responsibility of the Ministry for news has not extended in any way beyond the provisions of means for its communication to the press. A review has now been made of the arrangements for the distribution of news, including the question of direct contact between the press and the departments. The subject has been fully discussed with the representatives of the press with a view to meeting their convenience in the matter.

As a result it has been decided that there shall be a reversion to the practice existing prior to the outbreak of war, whereby the press representatives had direct contact with the various Government departments, those departments themselves furnishing the press with all official communications in such manner as was found most appropriate. Each department will therefore now make its own arrangements for communicating news to the press representatives.

It has, however, been represented to the Minister that the mechanical facilities provided in the building occupied by the Ministry for the receipt and distribution of Government communications have proved of great convenience to a large section of the press. There is no present intention to do away with these facilities, which will continue to be utilized as a channel by which official communications will be issued to the press.

In any case in which official communications are made direct by departments, the same communications will be issued simultaneously through the central channel.

I should add that some difficulty must be expected in connection with the supply and distribution of news in time of war; the revised arrangements now proposed are intended to reduce difficulties to a minimum and I feel sure that I can rely upon the press to co-operate in their smooth working. The new arrangements will come into force on Monday morning next.

As to Censorship

As regards the censorship, which is at present housed at the Ministry of Information, the responsibility for censorship must rest like the responsibility for news and its distribution upon the departments which are concerned with the subject matter. Departments will of course exercise their own control as regards the news that they give out. The central censorship which is concerned with material or messages submitted by the press (voluntarily in the case of matter for use in this country) will as before be operated by censor officers guided by the directions of the departments.

In the event of questions arising as to any particular censorship operation, the Minister in charge of the department affected will answer for it in Parliament.

Sir Walter Monckton has been appointed Controller of Censorship; he will at the same time supervise the arrangements for the central communication of news to the press.

Enlisting Britons In U. S. Can Slow Up, Consul Advised

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Capt John W. Taylor, British Consul in Baltimore, said Oct. 2 he had received instructions from London to taper down the homeward flow of British subjects abroad for war service.

He said his orders indicated that there "is no shortage of man power at present, that all facilities for training recruits are at present in full use, and that requirements regarding further recruiting can best be met by a gradual flow . . . as the war proceeds."

British Tribunals 'Try' Aliens To Sift Out All Hostile Ones

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Special tribunals have been charged with the task of investigating the cases of an estimated 60,000 "enemy" aliens.

The tribunals began sitting Oct. 2 in church halls, vestry rooms, and small courts in various parts of England. In some cases, whole families appeared in groups for hearings.

Home Office officials said they expected the tribunals to dispose of approximately 80 cases a day.

Sir John Anderson, head of the new Ministry for Home Security, has explained to the House of Commons the tribunals would be aided by committees which have been assisting Central European refugees.

Through these committees, he said, an effort would be made to distinguish between strictly enemy aliens and Germans, Austrians, and Czechs who fled the Nazi regime or who are unsympathetic with the German Government.

The tribunals will determine whether individuals should be interned, set at liberty until further notice, or exempt from special restrictions under the wartime aliens orders.

The Government has explained that in event of a satisfactory report the way might be opened for aliens desiring to participate in civilian defense activities or other wartime enterprises.

Hanfstängl Interned

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Dr. Ernst Hanfstängl, American - educated publicist and one-time close friend of Adolf Hitler, was said today by acquaintances to have been interned by the British Government.

His case, it was said, would be reviewed by one of the special tribunals established by the British Home office.

Dr. Hanfstängl, former head of the Nazi Press Bureau, left Germany in 1937 and had been living since then in voluntary exile in England, ignoring official invitations to return to Berlin.

His attorney refused to discuss his internment, but associates said they hoped a hearing might be arranged within the next two weeks.

King Boris Says Bulgaria Follows Determined Peace

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 3 (AP)—King Boris III, on the twenty-first anniversary of his ascension to the throne, declared today: "In these fateful days the Bulgarian people, who remember so many disappointments, follow the way of peace with determination."

"This is the best way to preserve vital interests and secure a brighter future for the Fatherland," said the King.

He spoke at the inauguration of the new Rose Valley railway line over which he drove the first locomotive.

Amnesty to 176 political prisoners was predicted.

The prisoners were believed to include Communists, Macedonian Revolutionaries and friends of Damyan Velcheff, who engineered a 1934 Army coup d'état aimed at usurping the King's powers. Velcheff was condemned to be executed but Boris in 1936 commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

In addition, 122 other prisoners will be given their liberty by Boris.

Bremen Among 20 Reich Ships 'Seen' In Russian Port

OSLO, Norway, Oct. 3 (AP)—A sailor arriving here from Murmansk asserted today that he saw in that Russian Arctic port not only the big German liner Bremen, but also the German liner New York, three smaller German liners and 15 German freighters.

Whereabouts of the $20,000,000 German liner have been without official confirmation since sailing from New York Aug. 30, shortly before war broke out.

Early reports said the 51,731-ton liner was headed for Vera Cruz, Mexico, and then to a remote Mexican port of Progresso. Following other rumors that the liner was hiding in South American ports, it was said the Bremen had changed nationality to Italian and was headed for Italian ports.

A few sources reported the liner had been captured and taken to a British port.

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, said Sept. 27 that the liner is "believed to be in a North Russian port," while the crew of the Estonian steamer Kuressar, stopping in Murmansk for cargo, reported having seen the Bremen tied up there.

Archbishop Asserts How Peace Can Come

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 3

The Archbishop of York in a radiocast address last night asserted that "we can make no terms with Herr Hitler or his colleagues because Hitler's Government is utterly untrustworthy.

"The terms which we make with an honorable German Government should be arrived at in such a way as to show that we have sought no kind of advantage for ourselves and no humiliation of the German people.

"Let us determine and declare that when the fighting stops," he added, "terms of peace shall be drawn up in a true congress of nations in which Germany, freed from Nazi tyrants, shall take her place among the rest, but in which also the rights of the Czechs and Poles shall have first consideration."

Päts Ratifies Pact

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 3 (AP)—DNB, German official news agency, in a dispatch last night from Tallinn, said President Päts, of Estonia, had ratified the Russian-Estonian Pact and had ordered its promulgation.

Moves on Black Sea Backdrop as Kremlin Holds Turkish Envoy

MOSCOW (AP)—The possibility of diplomatic moves affecting the situation in the Black Sea hovered in the background as Turkey's Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, remained in Moscow for further conferences at the Kremlin.

There was no indication here whether a visit might be expected in the near future from the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu, who earlier had been reported planning a trip to Moscow.

[In Bucharest, it was said Mr. Gafencu had decided to postpone his visit to Moscow, possibly until the Turkish Foreign Minister stops in Bucharest en route to Istanbul.]

It was understood that British Ambassador Sir William Seeds and the French Counsellor, Jean Payart, had called on the Turkish delegation, but the British declined to confirm or deny the report.

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Italy Weighs Peace Action; People Want War Stopped

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 3—Under the leadership of Premier Benito Mussolini Italy's Council of Ministers today weighed Italy's role in whatever "peace offensive" develops from Germany's supreme effort to crystalize Europe on the basis of Polish partition.

Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, returned from his momentous visit to Berlin this morning and proceeded at once to the meeting of the Council of Ministers already in session. What plans he brings back remain as secret as was the particularly uncommunicative communiqué issued as he left Berlin. Secret, as well are the deliberations within the chamber. But the preoccupation of the Italian press makes it abundantly clear that Italy is attempting to counteract reports that all was not too harmonious in Berlin and to insist that Rome stands with Germany in its peace drive today and in its possible future course if war is not halted.

Private Italian opinion stresses the heavy dangers to Italian national interests inherent in the situation if the war is not stopped. Prominent individuals believe personally that a finish war, whether resulting in a German or Anglo-French victory, means grave danger to Italy, for it would enhance the pressure of Bolshevism on Eastern Europe, whereas if the present situation crystallized, a strong Germany remains to counterbalance Russian influence. All views here agree that Italian interests are all on the side of a prompt crystallization of the existing situation.

It is this that leads Virginio Gayda, who was regarded as Premier Mussolini's journalistic spokesman, to speak of the hope of "averting a tragedy which has not yet exploded."

What Is Best Strategy

The conclusion is obvious therefore that Italy is prepared to make every possible contribution to the success of the German Peace offensive. The only question believed in abeyance is the strategy of this contribution.

To date efforts have been restricted to diplomatic activity based on Premier Mussolini's speech on Sept. 23. The question presumably before the Council of Ministers is whether to proceed in this fashion or attempt a public step to resolve the war situation.

The cautious and "conditional receptive" tone of the English press in the discussion of peace is presented here in the light of a present favorable opportunity for the peace drive. Yet an interpretation is placed on the Brtish position which hardly takes account of the Allied committment to war to the end against Hitlerism.

However, it appears that the German peace strategy is being handled with extreme shrewdness. It is believed in many quarters that an effort is being made to use the "peace threat" to influence the decision of the American Congress on neutrality.

In fact the situation in Congress is most probably a major element in timing of the German move. For while the American decision is still in abeyance Britain presumably is more willing to negotiate than it would be if supported by the availability of the vast resources of the American industrial machine.

Lifting of the embargo would provide an Anglo-French increment of strength fully equal and probably much greater than the temporary advantage available to Germany from the peace strategy designed to impress neutral nations of German reasonableness and willingness for peace. The game here is to attempt to express the relative advantages of these situations in military terms.

Comparison of Advantages

Some observers estimate Germany's gain from a successful peace strategy at the equivalent of 10 divisions, whereas lifting of the American embargo would be worth 10 and 50 division to the Anglo-French front.

But while diplomatic emphasis here is on the peace drive Italy's preparations to extract the maximum benefit from the war situation if peace fails continued at top speed. Signor Gayda rejects the concept that in this historical moment Italy is "only a country devoted to production and trade," but goes on to state: "It is evident that the present national and international conditions admit— indeed impose—a new and intensified activity of production and trade.

Signor Gayda continues that, unlike the period of sanctions, the greatest productive and trading countries in Europe must mark time in many markets and thus "leave the road open for Italy." He points out that now is the time to transfer the balance of payments to the credit side. Mobilization of Italian industry and new taxes are all explainable in this realistic acceptance of the opportunity open to Italy if the war continues to build up new markets and prosperous new trade.

Thus while Italy is seriously disturbed by the uncertainties eventuable from continuation of the war to such a vital area as the Balkans, and therefore putting settlement of the war as the first objective, nevertheless it is aware of the possibility of deriving benefit from failure of a peace effort and continuing to prepare for such an eventuality.

The importance of the success of the peace move to a country whose regime is built on resistance to the advance of Communism is increasingly stressed as Russia, turning from the self-containment of the hammer and sickle, resumes the course of the imperial crown and scepter, taking Estonia yesterday to all practical effect and apparently ready to add Latvia and Lithuania "tomorrow" to its list of new dependencies.

Italy has never forgotten that Czarist Russia always included hegemony in the Balkans and control of the Dardanelles as well as the Baltic littoral. Now that Germany has held up its territorial ambitions in the East as the price of Russian security of the Reich's eastern front, the main result for Italy is that a new power—the Soviets — become the disturbing factor to the neighbors of Italy in the Balkans.

Heads F. P. A.

Wide World

Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy

Newly elected President of Foreign Policy Association, who announces plan for war news analysis.

Policy Association To Sift War News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—"Clear thinking" and ability to "distinguish between fact and propaganda" is urged by Maj. Gen. Frank Ross McCoy, newly appointed President of the Foreign Policy Association, in a statement made public today. General McCoy said the aim of his Association would be directed toward research and education seeking to aid the American public in interpreting current events.

"In the coming months the Association will do its utmost to sift the facts," he continued. "We shall avoid predictions and propaganda. We shall endeavor to the best of our ability to weigh and analyze the evidence from all sides with the objectivity which has characterized our work in the past."

General McCoy said the Association's research staff had in preparation a series of reports dealing with American problems on neutrality, analysis of war potential of various European powers, rights and duties of neutrals and the immediate origins of the European war.

General McCoy will preside at the first luncheon discussion of the Association's series at the Astor Hotel on Saturday, Oct. 7, when the discussion will be on "Europe at War." The speakers will be Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick, well-known member of the editorial staff of the New York Times; Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, Director of the Research Department of the Foreign Policy Association and William T. Stone, vice-president and Washington representative of the Association.

Hull Asks American Citizens To Stay Off Unneutral Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—Possible penalties arising from the fact that the United States under existing neutrality law is actually running its merchant ships through two embargoes—the British and German—were brought strikingly home today.

First, Germany asked the United States Government to warn American merchant ships to submit to halt and search by warcraft, not to dim their lights, zig-zag, or proceed under belligerent convoy as they ply the waters around France and England.

Second, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, asked American citizens to remain off the vessels of belligeret nations, though he has no legal power to enforce the ban.

Third, the Treasury ceased to publish ship manifests—"information concerning imports and exports"—for the first time regularly in more than 100 years.

Spread of Naval Warfare

The three steps all bring home to the United States the rapid spread of naval warfare, and reveal potential American involvement unless the self-denying provisions of the Neutrality Act are speedily put into effect. However, the United States is not taking a strong line in enforcement of neutral "rights," so controversy of the 1914-17 variety is not likely. Rather, ships of the nation's merchant marine are now running the belligerent blockades "at their own risk." What public opinion will say if search and seizure is applied by either side, especially by German submarines carrying out only a partial embargo, remains to be seen.

The German note of warning to the United States, made public by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, and phrased in a noticeably firm tone, said:

"Neutral merchant ships have repeatedly attempted in the waters around France and England to evade the exercise of the right of German naval forces, granted by international law, of stoppage and search. Besides, they have repeatedly aroused suspicion of attack or unneutral acts, by improper behavior.

"The Government of the Reich therefore begs to call the attention of American merchant vessels traveling into the waters mentioned to the fact that, in their own interest, and in order to prevent confusion with naval or auxiliary ships of the enemy, especially at night, they should avoid any suspicious behavior, particularly change of course and use of radio apparatus upon sighting German naval forces, zig-zagging, screening lights, failing to obey a demand to stop, and the acceptance of convoy by naval forces of the powers at war with Germany."

Suspicious Actions Avoided

Actually, the American Government already warned ships under the American flag not to use the tactics complained of, to avoid all suspicious behavior, and has definitely decided not to provide United States convoys. The pending new neutrality bill prohibits the transportation of goods or passengers to belligerent countries on American vessels, and empowers the President to set up combat areas which also might cut off some neutral ports.

Already, the American Government sought in various ways to render conflict with belligerents less likely. The two latest steps, announced yesterday, were to seek to keep United States citizens off belligerent vessels and to keep secret cargo lists.

Secretary Hull, appealing to Americans abroad following the warning of unrestricted German submarine warfare, said he regarded "such travel as dangerous considering the character of the warfare that is now in progress."

He pointed out that under international law Americans have a perfect right to travel on such ships, and that under existing United States neutrality law, they had for 60 days after Oct. 5 to return from foreign countries on such ships, nevertheless he believed such travel dangerous. He said:

Ships Made Available

"This Government has gone to considerable trouble and expense to make available to American citizens in belligerent countries American vessels for their return to the United States and fortunately most of them who have desired to return have been accommodated. It is therefore to be hoped that those who may still be in foreign countries and who desire to return to the United States will travel on American vessels or other neutral vessels and thus avoid the danger inherent in traveling on vessels of belligerent countries within the areas specified above."

The Treasury regulations prohibit anyone from seeing ship manifests for exports or imports except the importers or exporters themselves immediately concerned with the transactions. Basil Harris, formerly of the United States Lines and now customs commissioner, is administering the shipping end of the neutrality laws. Many protests have been received because of the Treasury regulation, but the Administration persists in its effort to prevent unduly arousing the forces of search and seizure so long as American vessels, under existing law, are perforce thrusting their way through two blockades.

Ciano Carries Hitler's Views to Rome

BERLIN, Oct. 3 (AP)—Germany, awaiting the setting of the date for Reichsführer Hitler's speech—to be given before the Reichstag "some time this week," said goodby yesterday to the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Authoritative sources said that Count Ciano would be in a position to tell Premier Mussolini in detail what Herr Hitler thinks about the possibilities of future developments in Europe, what his conception is regarding spheres of interest in Eastern Europe, and how the war can be stopped at this stage.

It was held that it may be taken for granted that the Führer also was informing Il Duce what form of existence the purely Polish sections of eastern conquered territory shall have—whether protectorate, buffer state, or what.

German Government circles would not commit themselves on this, saying that was left up to Herr Hitler to divulge. They insisted, however, that Germany had no desire to "Germanize" people not of German origin.

From this, observers deduced that some form of cultural autonomy would be granted the Poles.

These observers felt it was equally obvious, from the slighting way in which Germans spoke of Polish administrative ability, that the Nazis intended to "run" their allotted share of Poland.

The Allied aim of fighting Hitlerism officially was declared doomed to failure for two reasons:

1. Because the people and the regime are absolutely as one.
2. Because the Allies once before suggested the removal of the Kaiser and all would be well—but then imposed the Versailles Treaty, and tremendous burdens on the regime which followed.

Had the Allies dealt fairly with republican Germany, the Nazis said, there would be some point to "this form of Allied propaganda," but now it would not work.

While the Nation was stated to be willing to make peace with the western powers without continuing to fight for colonies, Germany evidently is not ready to renounce what it regards as its legal right to colonies.

In other words, regaining of lost colonies is not a war aim but will continue to be the aim of peaceful negotiations.

Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's declaration at Moscow last week offering peace to the western powers was made in the name of the German and Soviet Governments, it was authoritatively said, wherefore the Governments of the world should take it as seriously as they would a formal diplomatic note. It must not, however, be regarded as a sign of weakness, it was declared.

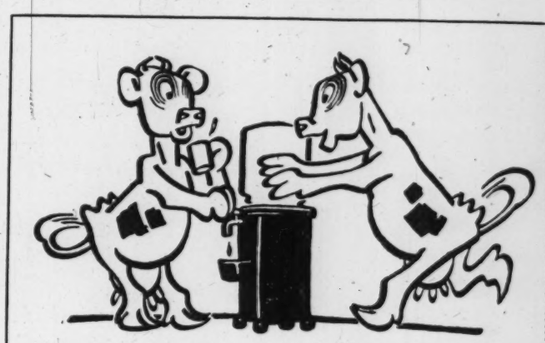
German diplomats, making an effort to leave no doubt in the minds of inquirers that Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini see eye to eye, emphasized the belief that if the Führer's plea for peace was rejected the world could anticipate a long war.

War Increases Idle 99,236 in Britain

LONDON (AP)—The European war has increased Great Britain's unemployment problem.

Unemployment increased 99,236 from Aug. 14 to Sept. 11, eight days after the war was declared, the Labor Ministry announced Oct. 2. This brought the total unemployed to 1,330,928.

The decline of jobs was attributed to the curtailment of hotel services, entertainment, and sports events because of the war.



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Reich Raids on Neutral Ships Reported in Swedish Waters

By the Associated Press

Orders that all Swedish vessels refrain from venturing into the open sea, and follow coastal waters were issued by the Swedish Admiralty on Oct. 2 following reports that Germany had seized nine neutral ships and interfered with a tenth inside Swedish territorial waters.

At Stockholm the Swedish steamer Themis carrying grain from Stockholm to Skein, Norway, was reported seized by German warships off Bornholm and taken to Stettin.

Swedish ships bound for the North Sea were expected to pick up convoys off the western coast of Norway.

Meanwhile, Swedish fighting planes were reported Oct. 2 to have fired warning salvos at a German warship which halted a Swedish steamer and to have driven the warship away.

Sinking of the 5,051-ton British freighter Clement in the South Atlantic off the coast of Brazil was viewed in British naval circles as the start of a new phase of sea warfare.

Although conflicting reports continue to come in on the identity of the attacking craft, it is believed certain that the raider was not a submarine.

Dispatches from Bahia, Brazil, quoted a group of survivors from the sunken British freighter Clement as declaring that their vessel was attacked by an airplane firing machine-guns as well as by a German warship.

The British Ministry of Information said it had received word that members of the crew had reached Maceio, and that all were well. Twenty-two other crew members, at first unaccounted for, were reported to have been picked up by other rescue ships.

The British press, commenting on the sinking, speculated on the possibility that one of Germany's speedy pocket battleships might have been turned loose on the sea lanes.

The sinking was attributed by the Admiralty to an armed raider, and there was no official confirmation of reports that the "raider" was a regular warship.

A veiled threat to sink the new 35,700-ton Cunard-White Star liner Mauretania was the London Daily Mail's interpretation of an English news bulletin broadcast from Hamburg yesterday. The Daily Mail article stated:

"The announcer mentioned that the Mauretania left New York on Sept. 30 with only a few passengers and three guns mounted on her decks."

The newspaper quoted the announcer in Hamburg as saying "the British Admiralty will no doubt accept the responsibility for this action."

Among neutral shipping a dispute has arisen over the torpedoing of the Danish steamer Vendia on Sept. 30. Owners of the steamer in Copenhagen announced that the captain had "stopped promptly" when hailed by the submarine and that the reason for the sinking of the empty vessel was a mystery.

A German Naval High Command communiqué announced that the Vendia had been sunk because it attempted to ram the submarine.

Poles Run Blockade

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Polish patrol boat Batory arrived yesterday at the Swedish island of Gotland with Polish military men from the surrendered Polish fortress of Hela Peninsula who told an exciting tale of playing hide and seek with German ships in the Baltic.

Several times after they left Hela, Oct. 1, the Batory was chased by German ships but managed to elude capture.

The Polish fugitives included 18 military men, mostly officers, among them was the commander of the Hela fortress.

[Hela, last center of Polish military resistance, surrendered Oct. 1 after holding out through four weeks of German siege.]

On Oct. 1, the fugitives said, they learned they would have to undergo a renewed German attack the following day and decided to attempt to run the German Navy blockade and mines.

Two smaller boats loaded with Poles departed from Hela at the same time but their fate is unknown.

Until they talked to Swedish Coast Guard officers, the Poles did not know Warsaw had surrendered.

Submarine Sunk?

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 3 (AP)—The master of the Swedish steamer Gun, sunk 53 miles off Hanstholm, Denmark, aserted that the crew of the German submarine which dynamited his ship told him they also sank a British submarine which appeared on the scene.

The British submarine appeared while the German crew was placing dynamite in the Gun's hold.

The master of the Swedish ship said the German U-boat dived while he and two others were held aboard it, staying down from 5 p. m. Saturday until 4 a. m., Sunday during which time three torpedoes were fired.

The Swedish skipper said the German commander of the U-boat told him the British submarine was sunk.

American Solves Ark Royal Riddle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 3—The war's latest riddle—has the Ark Royal, British aircraft carrier, been sunk, and if not, where is it?—was solved yesterday.

A carrier was reported officially from Berlin last week to have been sunk by a 1,100-pound German bomb in one of those puzzling North Sea naval-air battles. German sources hinted that the sunken carrier was the Ark Royal. Taunts from German sources asking Britain to give the whereabouts of the Ark Royal received the official British answer that the ship "is safe and sound at her allotted station."

Capt. Alan G. Kirk, United States Naval attaché in London, cleared up the puzzle for the perplexed British public and for all other interested countries, by stating that he had attended religious services on board the carrier Oct. 1. His report was relayed back to London from the United States Navy Department.

Furthermore, Captain Kirk solved a few other naval puzzles by declaring that he had seen the whole Home Fleet, including every one of the capital ships, and they were all "present" and in good condition.

This confirmation of the Admiralty's statements regarding the Ark Royal and other ships of the Fleet has had a heartening effect here. For some days the Navy has not been the only thing at sea. The British public naturally wanted to believe their own version of the story, but continual German radiocasts reiterating damage claims and urging "ask your Admiralty where the Ark Royal is" seemed here, as well as abroad, likely to damage public trust as long as the Admiralty took no steps to disprove the claims.

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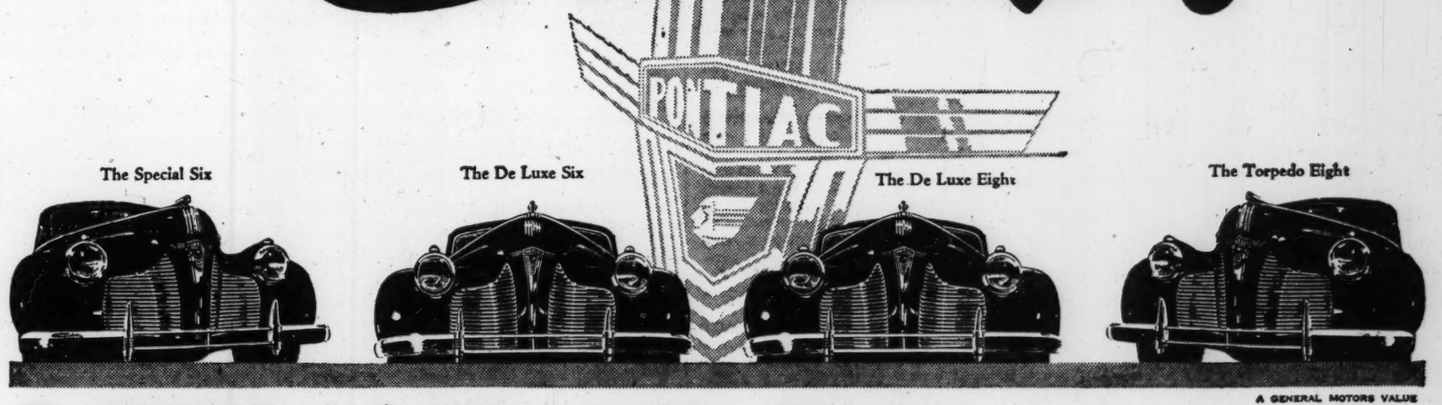

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The Home Forum

Walking Weather

WALKING WEATHER is here. I remember the day it came. After a morning of gentle rain, the afternoon cleared and the wind began to blow. It blew great white clouds over from the west. From the garden my peppers and tomatoes in the sunlight flashed scarlet and vermilion lacquer.

Instead of sitting in the big chair by the brook after supper, as I had done so many summer evenings, I went for a walk. For the first time this year, I caught the scent of wild grapes by the roadside. In the woods, the path was white and purple with wild asters. Going, I had sunset clouds from buff to salmon to rose. Coming, I had no clouds at all in the wind-swept sky.

Regulation walkers, I suppose, walk in all weathers and at all seasons. I do most of my moving about in those two seasons that move most themselves. It is not just that spring and autumn are cool enough, and not too cool, to make walking comfortable. Whoever walks in spring or autumn has the feeling that the year itself is on its way and that he is going along with it.

Not all walking days march quick-step, however. Some stroll and stop to look at the view. They idle along. They lie down to rest in a sunny field or in the shade of a wide tree. They loaf. I think a walker can take a tip from the weather. It would not do to be energetic all the time. Walks are not to be measured in miles. A very satisfying walk might be one-tenth walking and nine-tenths something else.

That is one reason for preferring woodroads. They wind in and out, up hill and down, until the walker forgets time and distance and destination, there being so many other things to think about. Woodroads are roads reduced to lowest terms; and isn't that what a walker wants? He wants a road that is just road enough to let him go along easily. He might be glad to dispense with roads altogether, but that would mean having to put all his attention on crawling through underbrush and climbing over fallen trees. A woodroad is a happy compromise; it lets one mingle with the forest without getting entangled with it. After all, a woodroad is nothing but a path wide enough for two to walk side by side.

Here in this region where I live, there are two kinds of woodroads. Some are logging roads and always have been logging roads. Others once upon a time were highways. Years ago wagons and carriages rumbled and rattled here, where now there is only grass and moss and pine needles. If it were not for fragments of stone walls on either side and occasionally an overgrown cellar hole, one might never guess what had happened. Why did the people move away? Why was the road left to slip back into the forest, growing old like an old man—quiet and leisurely and meditative?

I remember such a road on a certain rainy October afternoon. The rain had ceased except for drops dripping from the trees, and the wet yellow beech leaves on the ground and a few still on the boughs made a pale yellowish light within the dark green of pines and hemlocks. And I remember the same road on sunny mornings in early December, no snow yet, and the steady warm sunlight glowing on bare gray tree trunks and boulders. At such times the road was my own more than if I had had a thousand titles to it. How long had it been since anyone else had been there? Yesterday? Last year? The road itself wouldn't tell.

It just occurs to me that, the later in the season it is, the earlier in the day I like to do my walking. Without being quite aware of what I am doing, I shift from evening to afternoon and from afternoon to late morning. Many a time in cold weather, I have started off after my morning's work was done, having perhaps first put a potato on to bake for dinner.

Have you ever taken a walk on a fall afternoon and come home at suppertime? When woodsmoke and leaf smoke are in the air and the village street is bright with bonfires and lighted windows? Children are raking leaves and jumping in them and playing tag and calling to one another. As you pass a house, your nose can pretty well guess what that family is going to have for supper. It is still not too dark to look off and see the silhouette of hills. In summer these same hills looked low and uninteresting. Now they have the air of mountains. It is the hour between the evening planet and the first star. In all a walker's repertory, has he any experience more blessed than this coming home at night-fall, whether or not he finds his own windows lighted?

ROBERT FRANCIS

The Red of Sumac Floats

Our morning walk leads through the hill pasture
Touched last night by the autumn frost.
The path is one the sheep have worn seeking windfalls
Under the early apples. Summer grass fringes
The winding path; pennyroyal grows from the stone
On the shaled ledge; sheep stir up its pungency.
Thyme purples the rolling mounds, and velvet
Mullein leaves droop over drying grass.
Autumn migrants throw shadows over the brown fields
As the red of sumac floats on the south wind.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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"VILLAGE OF BECQUIGNY": *A Painting by Théodore Rousseau*

THÉODORE ROUSSEAU (1812-1867) was born in Paris where he commenced to paint early. In common with a number of his fellow artists, he became devoted to painting the landscape. He spent a great deal of time at Fontainebleau, where he especially admired the old oaks in the Forest. In time he became one of the most eminent of the Barbizon School, which has been assigned an important place in the history of French art of the nineteenth century. Rousseau liked to paint small details, so that the shapes of the trees, the character of the growth, the forms of branches and leaves are unmistakable.

This picture, "Village of Becquigny," is one of the last canvases Rousseau painted and it is considered one of his best.

Late Autumn In Wiltshire

IT WAS PRETTY late in the autumn of the year when the declining sun, struggling through the mist which had obscured it all day, looked brightly down upon a little Wiltshire village, within an easy journey of the fair old town of Salisbury. . . .

The wet grass sparkled in the light; the scanty patches of verdure in the hedges—where a few green twigs yet stood together gravely, resisting to the last the tyranny of nipping winds and early frosts—took heart and brightened up; the stream, which had been dull and sullen all day long, broke out into a cheerful smile; the birds began to chirp and twitter on the naked boughs, as though the hopeful creatures half believed that winter had gone by, and spring had come already. The vane upon the tapering spire of the old church glistened from its lofty station in sympathy with the general gladness; and from the ivy-shaded windows such gleams of light shone back upon the glowing sky, that it seemed as if the quiet buildings were the hoarding-place of twenty summers, and all their ruddiness and warmth were stored within.

Even those tokens of the season, which emphatically whispered of the coming winter, graced the landscape, and, for the moment, tinged its livelier features with no oppressive air of sadness. The fallen leaves, with which the ground was strewn, gave forth a pleasant fragrance, and, subduing all harsh sounds of distant feet and wheels, created a repose in gentle unison with the light scattering of seed hither and thither by the distant husbandman, and with the noiseless passage of the plough as it turned up the rich brown earth, and wrought a graceful pattern in the stubbled fields. On the motionless branches of some trees, autumn berries hung like clusters of coral beads, as in those fabled orchards where the fruits were jewels; others, stripped of all their garniture, stood, each the centre of its little heap of bright red leaves, watching their slow decay; others again, still wearing theirs, had them all crunched and crackled up, as though they had been burnt; about the stems of some were piled, in ruddy mounds, the apples they had borne that year; while others (hardy evergreens this class) showed somewhat stern and gloomy in their vigour. . . . Still athwart their darker boughs, the sunbeams struck out paths of deeper gold.—From "Martin Chuzzlewit," by CHARLES DICKENS.

The Town in an Amphitheater

OF THE SECOND epoch in the history of the place (Nimes), the most important relic is the amphitheater, which stands in a remarkable state of preservation. Delicate archways and carved stone window-framing remain in the façade, which rises in magnificent bulk to within a few feet of its original height.

This arena, while smaller than that of Arles, is more complete, so much so that it has been used recently by dramatic societies for the presentation of historical pageants, mass-meetings, and similar amusements, somewhat different in effect if not in intent from the gladiatorial combats for which the pile was erected.

On one occasion the amphitheater served an entirely different purpose. After the Visigothic invasions of Provence, the arena was surrounded by a moat and converted into a fort. Here, at various times during a period of several centuries, widely varying populations lived in more or less discomfort. The town outside the ancient bull-ring was rivaled by a new city within, and a new civic population adjusted its life to the more modern four-room-flat conditions that the constricted space made necessary. . . .

In many ways the city of the amphitheater was one of the most remarkable in the world. The streets were not wide, but they were good. It was a matter of only a few minutes' work a day to keep them adequately paved, cleaned, and drained. The houses themselves, if contemporaneous descriptions are to be believed, were a very close approach to the modern city apartment. Two-room flats housed the average family and—shades of the cliff-dwellers!—some ingenious builder evolved a small charcoal fireplace as a space-saving device. The present tenant of a two-room-and-kitchenette apartment would not be so smugly complacent over his modernity could he have seen this community of the circus living in similar discomfort eight hundred years before the sardine-box style of architecture was rediscovered.

One hundred years ago, when France, recovered from the revolution, was looking toward the preservation of such monuments as had chanced to survive, the remains of the little town of the Arena were removed. Buildings that had grown up so thickly outside the walls were torn down, and today's visitor to Nimes probably obtains a better idea of what the amphitheater looked like in the days of the emperors than could possibly have been gained from a view of it in the crowded conditions of the seven hundred years preceding.

The building is about eleven hundred feet in circumference and provided seating space for twenty-four thousand persons. It is believed to have been built during the reign of Antoninus Pius in the middle of the second century, The stone that went into its construction was brought in great blocks from the quarries of Barutel and Roquemaillère.—From "The Lost Kingdom of Burgundy," by ROBERT J. CASEY. (New York: Century.)

Scientific Getting and Giving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A RIGHT SENSE OF balance between getting and giving seems necessary in human experience. When impelled by emotion, either may be unsafe or unwise. Giving may satisfy the egotism of the giver and rob the recipient of the opportunity to work out his own salvation, whereas getting may encourage selfishness in one who desires only to receive. Every honest individual works for the right solution of this problem, and he is wise who seeks and finds it in Christian Science.

Christian Science shows us that getting and giving are primarily spiritual and are governed solely by divine Principle. Thus they glorify God and bless all. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 79), "Giving does not impoverish us in the service of our Maker, neither does withholding enrich us." These words imply that true getting and giving are "in the service of our Maker;" that is, they serve the purpose of good only. In thus serving God they come under His law, and lack of wisdom is supplanted by a true concept of giving.

This true concept is based upon the fact that God is Spirit; that man, in His image and likeness, is spiritual; that God is the source of all true activity, and that Mind is the only substance. As one recognizes his true self to be the expression of God, he sees both getting and giving as the active reflection of God's affluence. This point of view is fully sustained in the Scriptures. Jesus said (Luke 6:38), "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom." Further, in the Acts of the Apostles (20:35), Paul quotes Jesus as saying, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

In the proportion that one understands the spiritual nature of receiving and sharing, and holds to this God-inspired vision, he experiences an improved human condition and environment. It thus becomes clear that spiritual understanding is essential to the solving of the problem of supply.

This is well illustrated in the story of Elijah and the "widow woman," as related in the seventeenth chapter of I Kings. It will be noted that the woman's thought was filled with despair. She had no hope. She saw only starvation ahead for herself and her son. Elijah, realizing her need to be primarily mental and spiritual, first quieted her thought with the comforting admonition (I Kings 17:13), "Fear not." Having dispelled her apprehension, he proceeded to correct her wrong mental attitude by requesting her to use what she had, and, although it seemed to be the last morsel, to make him "thereof a little cake first." What barriers of wrong thinking must have been broken down as she obediently carried out his request! What light must have illuminated her consciousness!

Obedience to the prophet's direction, even though she could not anticipate the outcome; recognition reaching out beyond the needs of her own immediate household to those of others; trust, in using the last bit of meal, while as yet there was no evidence of more; disregard of self, since in her hunger the "little cake" must have looked very tempting; unquestioning acceptance of the promise that the barrel of meal should not "waste" nor the cruse of oil "fail"—these qualities displaced the darkness of material thinking, and her need was met. These rich spiritual qualities had been present all the time, awaiting her enlightened utilization of them. And her obedience was rewarded humanly in an abundance of the things she needed.

Thus it is seen that, in the light of Christian Science, getting and giving are complementary to each other. One receives spiritually and gives wisely and richly in obedience to God's requirements. Both he who gives and he who receives are blessed. Mrs. Eddy beautifully expresses this on page 518 of Science and Health, where she says, "The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Acquérir et Donner d'une manière scientifique

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA CONSCIENCE d'un juste équilibre entre acquérir et donner semble nécessaire aux humains. S'ils n'ont pour mobiles que le sentiment ou les passions, ces deux actes peuvent être également imprudents ou malavisés. Dans certains cas, les dons tendent à satisfaire l'égotisme du donateur et enlèvent à celui qui les reçoit l'occasion de travailler à son propre salut; d'autre part, acquérir encourage quelquefois l'égoïsme chez celui qui ne cherche qu'à recevoir. Tout humain honnête tâche à bien résoudre ce problème, et c'est agir avec sagesse que d'en chercher et d'en trouver la solution en Science Chrétienne.

La Science Chrétienne nous montre qu'acquérir et donner sont avant tout spirituels et gouvernés uniquement par le Principe divin. Alors ces actes glorifient Dieu et font du bien à chacun. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit à la page 79 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Donner ne nous appauvrit pas dans le service de notre Créateur, et ne pas donner ne nous enrichit pas." Ces paroles impliquent que l'acquisition et les dons véritables servent "notre Créateur," c'est-à-dire qu'ils sont voués au service du bien. Servant ainsi Dieu, ils sont régis par Sa loi, et le manque de sagesse fait place au vrai concept des dons.

Ce vrai concept se fonde sur le fait que Dieu est Esprit; que l'homme, image et ressemblance divine, est spirituel; que Dieu est la source de toute activité véritable et que l'Entendement est la seule substance. Reconnaître que notre vrai moi est l'expression de Dieu, nous permet de voir qu'acquérir et donner sont la réflexion active de l'abondance divine. Les Écritures soutiennent entièrement ce point de vue. Jésus disait (Luc 6:38): "Donnez, et l'on vous donnera: on versera dans votre sein une bonne mesure, pressée, secouée, débordante." En outre, dans les Actes des Apôtres (20:35), Paul cite ces paroles de Jésus: "Il y a plus de bonheur à donner qu'à recevoir!"

Dans la mesure où l'on comprend la nature spirituelle de ces deux actions — donner et recevoir — et où l'on s'attache à cette vision divinement inspirée, on voit s'améliorer les conditions et l'ambiance humaines. Dès lors on perçoit clairement que pour résoudre le problème des ressources, la compréhension spirituelle est indispensable.

C'est ce qu'illustre bien l'histoire d'Élie et de la "veuve," au chapitre dix-sept de I Rois. Nous y remarquerons le désespoir qui remplissait les pensées de cette femme. Elle n'avait plus aucune espérance. Pour elle et son fils, elle ne prévoyait que la mort par la faim. Élie se rendit compte qu'il s'agissait avant tout d'un besoin mental et spirituel; il commença donc par la tranquilliser et la réconforter en lui disant (I Rois 17:13): "Ne crains rien." Ayant dissipé les craintes de la veuve, il se mit à corriger la fausse attitude mentale qu'elle avait adoptée: il lui demanda d'employer ce qu'elle avait et bien que ce fût en apparence son dernier morceau, d'en préparer d'abord "un petit gâteau" pour le prophète. Sans doute mainte barrière du faux penser s'écroula pendant que la veuve obéissait à cette requête. De quelle lumière sa conscience dut être éclairée!

L'obéissance aux directions du prophète, bien qu'elle n'en pût prévoir le résultat; l'action de reconnaître non seulement les besoins de sa propre famille, mais ceux d'autrui; la confiance qu'il fallut pour utiliser la dernière poignée de farine, quand rien d'autre ne se montrait encore; l'oubli de soi, puisque le "petit gâteau" devait être bien tentant pour une personne qui souffrait de la faim; l'acceptation implicite de la promesse que la farine ne s'épuiserait pas dans le vase de terre et que l'huile ne manquerait pas dans la cruche — ces qualités déplacèrent les ténèbres du penser matériel, et la veuve eut tout ce qu'il lui fallait. Ces riches qualités spirituelles avaient toujours été présentes, attendant qu'elle les utilisât avec sagesse. Et son obéissance fut humainement récompensée par l'abondance des choses nécessaires.

On voit donc qu'à la lumière de la Science Chrétienne, acquérir et donner se complètent l'un l'autre. Nous recevons spirituellement, nous donnons avec sagesse et libéralité conformément aux demandes de Dieu. Celui qui donne et celui qui reçoit ont tous deux part à la bénédiction. Mrs. Eddy exprime ce fait en termes remarquables lorsqu'elle écrit, à la page 518 de *Science et Santé:* "Les riches en esprit aident les pauvres, étant unis en une grande fraternité, ayant tous le même Principe, ou Père; et béni soit celui qui voit le besoin de son frère et y pourvoit, trouvant son propre bien en cherchant celui d'autrui."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

This Was a Young Nobleman's England in 1849

TO US, WHO from the perspective of another century look back upon that period, it seems as if those three years between 1853 and 1856 marked the moment when the industrial revolution first drove home its iron wedges into the fabric of society. It needed a war and the passage almost of a generation before the Reform Bills shifted the incidence of power from the territorial aristocracy to the rising middle class. Even in externals it is possible to trace a transition from oligarchy to plutocracy. Never, for a young nobleman, would life be quite so privileged or effortless again.

I have before me a miniature of Lord Dufferin painted in the early 'forties while he was still a boy at Eton. The style, or more exactly the point of view, of that miniature differs but slightly from the Hoppners and Raeburns of the previous century. One sees not a schoolboy merely, but the representative of a special caste. In a few years that boy would go to Christ Church where again his life would be differentiated. He would have his meals at a separate table, his fees and his lectures would be based upon a special schedule, he would wear a silken gown and from the centre of his mortarboard would dangle a golden tuft. On leaving Oxford the road to eminence would be cleared of all subsidiary traffic. Did he hesitate to face the vulgarities of a parliamentary election? An English peerage was at once placed at his disposal. Did he desire to obtain some official position? He had but to call at Downing Street to become a Lord in Waiting. Did foreign travel attract him? There was his schooner, with the chintz and firelight in the cabin. . . . Was he curious to sample the ardours of warfare? British Admirals and French Generals violated all regulations to do him honour. Did the Arctic circle enthrall him with the silence of its midnight sun? A French frigate, a member of the French Imperial house, was all too glad to take his schooner in tow.

Even in London, even in such a detail as his personal attire, he was allowed, and indeed expected, to mark the difference between himself and the professional or commercial classes. His long hair was brushed forward above the ears and scented with bear's grease or Macassar oil. He could still, in 1849, wear a sky-blue tail coat without attracting criticism. His trousers were fastened in equestrian fashion by a strap beneath his instep. His waistcoat was cut low across the stomach and enriched with buttons of enamel. Above it billowed a vast kerchief of black satin secured by two separate pins connected with each other by a thin gold chain. In his yellow silk gloves he would carry a light cane and an enormous hat. The seals at his fob jingled together as he slowly walked.

In the afternoon, in front of 29 Lower Brook Street, would wait the olive green cabriolet which had been specially built for him by Thrupp & Maberly. He would gather the reins together as the little groom swung up behind. Round and round the Park he would drive, noting from afar the barouches of his acquaintance, recognizing them not only by their apricot or sky-blue panels, but by the liveries of the two footmen who stood in the rumble behind, or by the vast coats of arms embroidered upon the hammercloth. . . . The whole Park glittered with the twinkling of varnished wheels, the sheen of heavily encrusted harness, the gold braid upon the hats of the coachmen, the groomed flanks of superb horses, the white silk stockings of the footmen, the buckskin breeches of the tiny grooms.—From "Helen's Tower," by HAROLD NICOLSON. (New York: Harcourt Brace.)

At Noon

There comes a sudden hush
At twelve o'clock;
The workmen's hammers
Drop their steady rhyme;
Children go in from play,
And traffic stops—
Our village eats its midday meal
On time!

HELEN HIXON

Rainbow at Evening

Withdrawn across the mountain,
The thunder growls afar,
All threat in cloud retreating,
All sounds grown singular,

Collected so, and going
Down one horizon, while
A shining stillness rises
And pours forth mile on mile.

Through countryside the fences,
The hedges, houses, trees
Are tall, outlined in silver
Within the sky's increase.

And eastward of the valley,
A vague, faint rainbow's arc
Scatters the faded spectrum
On hills already dark

With cedar trees and liveoaks,
From which the shadows grow
And stretch, until the valley
Is filled with dusk below.

KEITH THOMAS

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 17-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1939

Goal of Police Shifts to End Taxi 'Rackets'

Drastic shake-up of officials by Commissioner to include transfer of 10 captains to new posts.

In a sudden and drastic shake-up of high police officials, Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty today was shifting 10 captains to new posts, merging the taxicab bureau with the Traffic Division, and combining the Special Service Squad with the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. The changes are effective tomorrow.

Describing as his objectives the lessening of street congestion and the elimination of taxicab racketeering practices, Commissioner Timilty transferred Capt. James T. Sheehan, described as a strict disciplinarian, to the Traffic Division. Captain Sheehan is the "racket buster" chosen by former Governor Hurley to investigate Revere rackets.

Congestion has become worse because of the excessive cruising of downtown taxicabs, Commissioner Timilty said. Captain Sheehan will enforce use of the taxi stands, and reduce the number of cabs from 1,250 to 900.

He will also crack down on taxicabs picking up loads of commuters along Blue Hill Avenue for cut-rate fares. The Commissioner stated this practice is costing the Boston Elevated, which parallels the route, large sums which come eventually out of the taxpayers' pockets.

Captain Sheehan's position will be as assistant to Deputy Superintendent John T. O'Dea. He will be replaced at the Fields Corner station by Capt. Francis M. Tiernan, commander of the Special Service Squad.

Captains Thomas Gleavy and Bernard F. Graham of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation were assigned to the Superintendent's office for night duty.

Capt. Edward J. Keating was moved from station 15, Charlestown, to take command of division 4, South End. This is the busiest police precinct in the city.

Capt. Justin McCarthy was shifted from division 17, West Roxbury, to the South End station where he will be in charge at night.

Capt. John A. Dorsey, veteran of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, will command the Charlestown station.

Capt. Frank McNabb will go with the Hackney Carriage (Taxi) Bureau personnel to the Traffic Division.

Capt. John McArdle, a traffic engineer, will leave the Traffic Division to take command of the West Roxbury station.

Capt. Joseph A. Buccigross of the Criminal Bureau will be in charge of the detective bureau at night.

Lieut. Robert Lynch, formerly of the special service squad, will be permanently attached to the South End station.

Commissioner Timilty hinted that there may be further changes after his return from California, where he will spend the next few weeks on vacation.

Two acting police captains in Boston are expected to be retired by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin within a few days, even though neither have reached the retirement age of 65 years, it was said at City Hall today.

The acting captains—Charles W. Miller and Max B. F. Thorner, both of Division 4—were described by friends as "disappointed" not to receive appointments as unqualified captains. Both having served with the force for more than 30 years, it is thought that in a few days the Mayor will retire the two men and waive the 65-year regulation.

Two other captains and four lieutenants, having reached 65, are expected to be retired by Mayor Tobin in a few days. They are: Capt. John F. Fitzpatrick, of Department Headquarters; Capt. John McGrath, of Division 14; Lieut. George A. Mahoney, of Division 6; Lieut. Norman Ramsey, of Division 11; Lieut. Inspector Henry M. Pierce of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, and Lieut. Inspector James F. Concannon, of the District Attorney's office, Suffolk County.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Light rain this afternoon and tonight clearing toward morning; Wednesday generally fair; moderate to fresh northerly and northeasterly winds, decreasing Wednesday.

Rhode Island: Cloudy, preceded by rain tonight; Wednesday fair; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy preceded by rain in the eastern portion and slightly colder in the northwestern portion tonight; fair Wednesday.

Connecticut: Cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperatures in the northern portion.

Vermont: Fair and slightly cooler in the southern portion tonight; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperatures.

New Hampshire: Fair in the north and cloudy and slightly cooler in the south portion tonight; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperatures in the interior.

Maine: Fair in the interior and cloudy and slightly cooler on the coast tonight; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperatures in the interior.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northeast and north winds tonight, diminishing Wednesday; overcast with rain over the central portion tonight; Wednesday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	46	New Orleans	65	61
Chicago	47	45	New York	48	46
Denver	42	39	Norfolk	54	54
Helena	38	36	Philadelphia	49	46
Kansas City	59	59	San Francisco	55	54
Los Angeles	59	58	St. Louis	44	44
Miami	75	73	Washington	48	47

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Oct. 3
B—Minimum, Oct. 2.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:04 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Wednesday, 2:37 a. m., height 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:54 p. m.

Dana Explains 'El' Situation And Its Guaranteed Dividend

By Roland Sawyer
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Edward Dana, President of the Boston Elevated Railway, is a forceful executive with a job that requires something more than keeping the cars on schedule at Park Street.

His job is to maintain the "El's" standard of service and safety amid a perennial welter of criticism and investigations arising from three issues: the 5 per cent guaranteed dividend to "El" stockholders; the annual deficit levied upon cities and towns and proposals for outright government ownership.

These are problems which the Legislature has long pondered over. But they are issues that Edward Dana has seen develop in his 33 years with the "El." As President and General Manager, he knows Boston's transportation problems intimately.

Analyzing the "El's" situation as seen from the desk of the road's chief executive, but not speaking in any way for the Board of Trustees which controls the system, Mr. Dana discussed the problem today in an interview.

By a Staff Photographer

Edward Dana
President and General Manager, Boston Elevated Railway

Would Change Contract

From the vantage point of the administrator, Mr. Dana would welcome the modification of the guaranteed dividend to stockholders, a neat little sum of $1,193,970 annually. Mr. Dana would not have the contracts abrogated. But if a settlement could be made by the State with the stockholders, the "El" would be freed of an issue long used as a political butt. That issue has long enough interfered with the problems of administration.

So, Mr. Dana, the administrator, would welcome a solution, whether by legal elimination of the guaranteed dividend or by some other means.

Modification of the guaranteed dividend, presumably by purchase of the 238,794 outstanding shares, would virtually complete the transition of the Boston Elevated from a quasi-public to complete public ownership.

That designation promptly raises the nightmare of bureaucracy and piling of political employees on the public pay roll to increase "El" deficits beyond savings realized by modification of dividends.

Would Continue Present Plan

Mr. Dana would continue the Boston Elevated as a quasi-public administration operated under a board of trustees appointed by the Governor as is now provided. By this relationship to the State, once removed so to speak, from direct State ownership, a buffer would be maintained against political domination of the "El" and its potential threats of padded pay rolls and government inefficiency.

Since 1919 the "El" has so operated, although it is both privately and publicly owned. Mr. Dana has grown up under this type of administration. He joined the company as a conductor in 1907 made his way up the ladder until he became general manager in 1919.

He has held that post since, becoming Executive Vice-President and then President in the interim. It can be said, then, that Mr. Dana is an executive trained for his work, a background itself distinguishing in the field of public endeavor. The intrinsic value to the "El"—or to any public authority—by such training has long been recognized.

Knows by Experience

Having studied the "El" as a quasi-public system over this long period Mr. Dana is convinced it has, "from the operating standpoint, been dedicated to the public interest only," whatever the future brings to the stockholders and ultimate control of the system. It provides a stability of administration. And for such an important public service as transportation, nothing but the wisest policies "for the public interest must prevail," Mr. Dana insists.

As nettling in political rebukes as the guaranteed dividend, is the "El" annual deficit, an unpleasant fiscal innovation introduced by the depression. As provided by law, these deficits have been levied—some politicians prefer the term "saddled"—upon the 14 cities and towns served by the "El."

These deficits have whetted the political fire against guaranteed dividends. "Why should the cities and towns pay "El's" deficit when the money is turned over as divi-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Boston Combats Congestion In Drive for Safer Streets

Sponsors of Boston's six-months highway safety campaign quickened the tempo of their drive against accidents today as Milwaukee, Wis., close second to Boston in the field of cities above 500,000 population, forged ahead to bring the two cities neck-and-neck in the national safety contest.

Spurred by Milwaukee's progress toward first place, representatives of the Massachusetts Safety Council were circulating among community safety committees and clubs in new efforts to increase public co-operation with the drive. Meanwhile, state authorities were conducting the regular semi-annual tests of all automobiles registered, and Boston's Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty was inaugurating new moves to lessen street congestion.

The Council is pushing the organizing of citizens' safety committees throughout the city as branches of Mayor Tobin's Committee of 100 leading citizens.

Following a meeting with citizen groups in South Boston last Thursday night, at which 15 clubs and fraternal organizations pledged active aid, safety enthusiasts are now attempting to organize a local committee there by the end of this week. Police and fire departments are co-operating.

Committees are already operating in West Roxbury and Jamaica Plain and one is crystallizing in the Back Bay, as the local accident-reduction contest among the police divisions get well under way.

The Council has equipped fleets comprising 5,000 trucks circulating in downtown Boston with big safety stickers, in an effort to attract the attention of visitors as well as home folks. A large oil company recently enclosed safety folders in the pay envelopes of its employees, at the suggestion of the Council.

When the contest began July 1 Boston was third, St. Louis second, and Milwaukee first. A month later Boston was first, a position now being challenged by Milwaukee, which for several years has successfully defended its first place rating.

Car Rate Level Expected to Hold

Compulsory automobile insurance rates for 1940 in Massachusetts will remain at about the same levels as this year, with but a few increases, and these unimportant, reliable sources said today at the State House.

Announcement of the 1940 rates is expected to be made in Saturday morning newspapers by Insurance Commissioner Charles F. J. Harrington, it was said. What particular type of motor vehicles will receive increases in the 1940 rates could not be learned, but it is understood that the increases will not be sharp or extensive.

Feathered Hopis Guests of Tobin

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's office was the scene of an Indian powwow this morning.

Far from the dusty wastes of Northern Arizona, eight Hopi Indians on tour of the United States dropped in to pay Boston's chief executive a call decked with gay feather headdress, colored velvet shirts, and leather breeches. Adorned with varied colored scarfs and sashes, the eight Hopis are touring the country under sponsorship of Miss Edythe Sterling to give educational exhibits before schools, fairs, and elsewhere. They exhibit the handicraft and art of the Indian country with such items as silver bracelets, pottery, woven rugs, Indian drums, and bead work. They plan appearances at the Malden schools tomorrow.

Students Join Move to 'Keep Out of War'

Harvard men swing into activity started at Princeton for saving U. S. neutrality.

An organization of college undergraduates for the "sole purpose of revealing, strengthening, and expressing the determination of the American people to keep out of the European war" is forming on a number of national campuses, it was learned today.

The "American Independence League," as the organization is called, began recently at Princeton, and now embraces more than 750 undergraduates there. At Harvard, plans are being made to form a group, and Ralph H. Cutler, '40, has been chosen chairman. Supporting Mr. Cutler's activities, it was unofficially learned, are John S. Stillman, '40, President of the Harvard Student Union; Blair Clark, '40, President of the Harvard Crimson, and a number of members of the Student Council.

No stand has as yet been taken by the "American Independence League" on the question of the revision of neutrality legislation. As far as Harvard is concerned, however, it was noted that both Mr. Cutler and Mr. Clark are officers of the Crimson, a paper which is supporting the Pittman bill now under consideration at Washington.

A branch of the "League" has been formed at Kenyon College. Students at the University of California, which already has a "keep out of war" club with 5,000 members, have indicated their intention of joining, and at Bucknell and John Hopkins Universities similar plans are under way.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Williams College, Rutgers University, Pennsylvania State Teachers' College, and Mount Saint Mary's College at Emmitsbury, Md., have also indicated interest, it was declared.

Almost overnight the "League" has proved very popular at Princeton. During the past week its membership has doubled. A permanent secretary has been engaged, and an office established at 82 Nassau Street, the same room once occupied by the Princeton branch of the much-publicized "Veterans of Future Wars."

Tale of a Hat Intrigues Police

Just who will laugh last remains to be seen, but at the moment it is possible that John Diring, late of Concord Reformatory, and even more lately of the police detention room in the temporary Courthouse at Young's Hotel, is enjoying at least a fleeting chuckle.

Fleeting is good; for John quickly tired of the hospitality of the Boston Police Department, following his arrest as a suspect in certain recent hold-ups. On his way from police lock-up to the Courtroom for arraignment this morning, Special Officer Patrick Keane handed Diring a hat in an off-hand manner.

"Isn't this yours?" he asked with nonchalance.

"Why, yes," Dirling reportedly answered, peering at the band. "I bought it . . ."

Just then he apparently remembered that the hat had been lost during a scuffle in a South End loan shop last Thursday night when Julius Wadness, proprietor, resisted, successfully and determinedly, the attempt to deprive him of his lawful goods.

Mr. Wadness completed the identification, and Diring was hied off to court.

But apparently things grew a mite stuffy in the detention room. John, who is not noted for long-suffering, decided to have a little air. Having opened a convenient, near to the ground window, he breathed deeply, but apparently concluded the colors of the detention room walls were unbearable (they are somewhat drab), so Mr. Diring in the argot of those who know about such things as hold-ups, detention rooms, and the police line-up, "took it on the lam."

At latest report, police were pushing their search for John assiduously. Yes, assiduous is the word.

Presto! Out She Pops at Wave of a Wand

Courtesy du Pont Company

The Film Industry Turns to Magic

Loretta Young is "produced" in a giant retort of "Lucite" in the motion picture "Eternally Yours"

A giant retort, more than five feet high, four feet in diameter, and with a beak four feet long, has been molded from "Lucite" (methyl methacrylate), a plastic known for its crystal clarity. It is for use in the motion picture, "Eternally Yours."

Acting as a master magician, David Niven produces a full grown woman, Loretta Young, inside the chemical apparatus, from which she then emerges. The retort was made from plastic sheets in 28 hours. To have blown it from glass would have cost a small fortune, according to reports. In addition, glass would have been dangerous and impractical for the purpose because of its breakability. "Lucite" is made from coal, air and water, which assumes a water-white liquid in the intermediate stage. As sheets large enough for the purpose, Dave Swedlow, the California designer and plastics fabricator, devised a method of building up the retort in sections over a mold, then cementing the sections together.

Bay State Scans Interest Levied By Loan Agencies

Approximately 105 small loan agencies are under scrutiny of the Attorney General's office as a result of complaints from the public that rates as high as 300 to 400 per cent are being charged, it has been announced.

In addition to the small loan agencies now doing business in Boston, some 50 new companies, three of them with combined resources of $150,000,000 are yet to be investigated. Under the small loans statutes, interest rates of 3 per cent a month on amounts up to $150 and 2 per cent a month on amounts from $150 to $300 may be charged providing the company is licensed. Unlicensed companies may charge 1 per cent a month.

According to reports received at the Attorney General's office, many of these loan companies have been operating on the theory that financing of purchases is exempt from provisions of the statutes. Attorney General Paul A. Deever said that, whether made directly or indirectly, the loans come under the small loans statutes. He charged the companies with operating illegally.

Earl E. Davidson, State Supervisor of Small Loan Companies, has been asked by Mr. Dever to withhold renewal licenses from 11 companies pending investigation.

It is expected that a hearing will take place soon before William P. Husband, Commissioner of Banks and Banking, and Mr. Davidson. Several small loan companies already have attempted to adjust loans to comply with the present statutes.

N. E. Lumbermen Plan Big Hurricane Log Drive

ERROL, N. H., Oct. 3 (AP) — Preparing for one of the biggest log drives in recent New England history, swift-footed lumbermen labored today to clear Rapid River in readiness for thousands of feet of lumber felled in last year's hurricane.

$2,000,000 for Dairymen Paid in Vermont From Pool

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 3 — Vermont dairymen who supply the Boston milk marketing area were happy today as checks arrived representing their share of more than $2,000,000 paid by dealers into the equalization pool and which had been held in escrow by court order. For many months Vermont farmers have anticipated these payments which are for the period between Aug. 1, 1937, and Jan. 15, 1939.

Two of Vermont's largest co-operatives will receive the largest shares—United Farmers of Morrisville will pay out $300,000 to 2,499 producers, and checks totaling $500,000 will be paid out to members of the New England Dairies at the co-operative's 30 Vermont plants.

According to a recent computation by Vermont Extension Service experts, amounts to be paid into the various counties are about as follows:

Chittenden, $196,276; Franklin, $337,630; Lamoille, $160,550; Grand Isle, $50,350; Washington, $241,300; Addison, $42,750; Caledonia, $194,940; Windham, $190,000; Windsor, $123,500; Essex, $59,850; Orange, $290,700; Orleans, $285,000; Rutland, $20,900.

Checks to the average farmer will be about $190 while the largest individual check will be $1,500. Irrespective of size, however, farm leaders say the accumulated cash will be a big help to dairymen as they enter the winter season. Higher prices for grain, farm improvements, and payments on debts, they add, will soon liquidate the windfall.

* * *

Headlines in Social Work

Many of the Nation's headliners in social work will be heard at the annual meeting of the Vermont Conference on Social Work to be held Oct. 9 and 10 in Rutland. Among them will be the Rev. William B. Spofford, secretary of the Church League for Industrial Democracy. He will speak at the annual banquet Monday evening, Oct. 9. Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, noted author, will speak at the opening luncheon.

Miss Miriam Van Waters, superintendent of the Women's Reformatory at Framingham, Mass., will address the closing luncheon on Tuesday, also Miss Josephine Webster, of Albany, N. Y., a member of the New York Social Security Board.

A panel discussion on "The Legal and Social Aspects of Adoption," will be conducted on the afternoon of the first day. Leaders in the discussion will be Miss Persis Holden and Miss Margaret Brainerd of the Vermont Children's Aid Society, Miss Sara M. Holbrook and Mrs. Lillian Ainsworth, members of the conference legislative committee, Miss Frances Bates of the Department of Public Welfare and Miss Myrtle Grey, of Burlington.

* * *

WPA Exodus

Exodus of approximately 90 members of the WPA administrative staff for Vermont was completed Saturday and this week finds the organization getting settled in its new quarters in Rutland. For months rumors were rife that a transfer was to be made to some other city in the State from Montpelier where this Government agency has been housed since inception. Better and more adequate housing conditions than were afforded in the Capital were reasons given for removal.

Left behind are several problems for state and city officials to solve. First, perhaps, so far as Montpelier is concerned, is the problem of replacing the $10,000 monthly pay roll lost to the city. Another, also affecting the city, is the problem of landlords, how to fill apartments and dwellings left vacant by WPA officials. Owners of rooming houses also are hit by the exodus.

Gasoline Price Jump Of Half Cent Announced

A half-cent increase in the retail price of gasoline throughout New England, effective tomorrow, was announced today by several major companies. No explanation for the jump was given.

Special Study Urged in Field Of Insurance

Need of education for agents is emphasized at Boston session of national group.

Strongly urging that educational facilities be made available to those who seek the privilege of representing insurance companies, Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner on Fire Insurance, today told delegates to the forty-fourth annual convention of the National Association of Insurance Agents at the Hotel Statler, that there should be a vast improvement in educational opportunities for prospective agents in the casualty, marine, and fire field.

"A well qualified agent is the best asset a company can have," he declared, "and one who is unable to differentiate between his duties to his company and his duty to his client is a company's greatest liability.

Solid Foundation Needed

"Almost invariably," he continued, "when the department is confronted with the necessity for disciplinary action involving an agent, we find that the foundation for the complaint is grounded in the lack of proper instruction and training by the company whom the agent represents."

Mr. Harrington further stated that it is becoming increasingly apparent also that wider educational facilities should be made available to those who enter into the insurance business as brokers. "This conviction has been reached in many states," he said, "and qualification standards have been enacted into law."

Some Progress Made

Ever since Mr. Harrington assumed the office of Commissioner of Insurance he has been urging that educational facilities be made available among insurance companies. Much advancement, he admits, has been made in this direction, and many of the life companies have established schools which offer opportunities for employees and prospective agents to obtain elementary knowledge at least of the business practices and policy form of the company and their duty to the public.

National and state conferences and committee meetings completed the day's business activities with local board conferences held this afternoon, divided into three groups. The first represented communities with a population up to 50,000; the second for populations from 50,000 to 250,000; and the third for populations over 250,000.

The Executive Committee of the Association held a meeting behind closed doors where national insurance measures were discussed.

Curley Made Head Of Diesel Firm

Former Gov. James M. Curley, for sometime reputedly interested in the production of Diesel engines, today became President of the American Diesel Engines Corporation of Melrose, Mass., under a corporation charter providing for the issuance of stock with a total par value of $1,000,000, under a reorganization of the General Diesel Engines Corporation.

The amendment to the original corporation charter, was approved by Henry L. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

Under the terms of the amended charter, the American Diesel Engines Corporation is permitted to issue 100,000 shares of $10 par value stock. It will be employed as follows: 5,000 shares to retire stock of the former concern, the General Diesel Engines Corporation; 65,000 shares to finance the expense of patents; 20,000 for working capital; and 10,000 for promotion.

Other officers of the new concern are: F. William Andres, formerly President of the General Diesel Corporation, secretary; and John J. McCarthy, treasurer.

Speaking Series By Mrs. Reilly

Mrs. Eleanor Fahey Reilly, program secretary for the National League of Women Voters, arrived from Washington today and began a three-day speaking tour of Greater Boston, under the auspices of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

For five years Mrs. Reilly has served in Washington with the International Labor Office. Previous to that time her home was in Massachusetts, where she served as Treasurer of the Boston League of Women Voters and Legislative Chairman for the State League.

This morning she spoke in Hingham on "Program Procedure and Neutrality." This afternoon she discussed "The Role of a Citizen in a Democracy," at the home of Mrs. Thomas H. Mahoney, 170 Beacon Street, Boston. Tomorrow Mrs. Reilly is to address the Weston and Waltham Leagues. On Thursday morning she will speak to the State League at 31 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, and in the evening she will talk to the Evening Discussion Group of the Boston League, meeting at the Colonial Kitchen, 43 Charles Street, at 6 p. m. This meeting is open to anyone interested.

October Gleams Close by Storm

A northeast rain storm blew along the New England coast today, but less than 100 miles inland the sun shone and " . . . blue October weather" was in bright evidence.

The storm, which sent velocity meters spinning a 40-mile-an-hour story in Nantucket this morning, was expected by U. S. Weather observers in Boston to blow out to sea, although continued rains tonight and until early tomorrow morning appeared to be in prospect.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Wilbur—
"No Time for Comedy," by S. N. Behrman Starring Katharine Cornell, Francis Lederer and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30

Plymouth—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Monty Woolley. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Too Many Girls," musical comedy by Rodgers and Hart. Presented by George Abbott. Featuring Marcy Westcott, Hal Le Roy and Richard Kollmar. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

B. K. O. Boston—
"Flight at Midnight," with Phil Regan. 9:50 a. m., 12:20, 2:50, 5:25, 7:55, 10:15. Also "Wanted by Scotland Yard," 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:35, 9:05.

Brookline Village—
"Bachelor Mother," starring Ginger Rogers. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Mystery of the White Room." 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"Unexpected Father," featuring Mischa Auer and Sandy. 1:50, 5, 8:10. Also "Of Human Bondage," with Bette Davis. 3:35, 6:45, 10.

Tremont—
"Girl of the Golden West," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Young in Heart," with Janet Gaynor. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
Joel McCrea and Brenda Marshall in "Espionage Agent," Fenway, 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 10. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. Also "No Place to Go," featuring Fred Stone and Gloria Dickson. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 8:55. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:10, 8:40.

Trans-Lux—
"Holiday," starring Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. Also Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young. 11 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Exeter—
"Mr. Moto Takes a Vacation." 2, 4:50, 7:40. Also "On Borrowed Time," featuring Lionel Barrymore. 3:10, 6:05, 8:55.

University—
"Hotel for Women," featuring Elsa Maxwell. 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. Also "The Angels Wash Their Faces," featuring The "Dead End" kids. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow' Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller in "Pygmalion." Also "Yes, My Darling Daughter," with Priscilla Lane.

Keith Memorial—
"Full Confession," with Victor McLaglen 11:44 a. m., 2:41, 5:30, 8:30. "Fifth Avenue Girl," with Ginger Rogers. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4, 7, 10

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Goodbye, Mr. Chips," starring Robert Donat and Greer Garson. Also "Give Me Liberty." Daily, except Sunday, 2:30 and 7:45.

Uptown—
"The Angels Wash Their Faces," featuring the "Dead End Kids." 2:20, 5:35, 8:45. Also "The Starmaker," featuring Bing Crosby, 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20.

Fine Arts—
"Sous Les Toits De Paris," 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:20, 9:40. Also "The Plow That Broke the Plains." 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9:05. Tomorrow: "Port of Shadows," with Jean Gabin.

State and Orpheum—
"Golden Boy," featuring Adolphe Menjou, Barbara Stanwyck and William Holden. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15 Also Robert Young in "Miracles for Sale." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

Metropolitan—
"The Rains Came," starring Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power and George Brent. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Stop Look and Love," with Jean Rogers and William Frawley. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Scollay and Modern—
"Torchy Plays With Dynamite." Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Also "The Old Maid," featuring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:30. Modern: 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:35

Normandie—
"On Borrowed Time," starring Lionel Barrymore. Also "Up the River," with Tony Martin and Preston Foster.

South Station Theater—
"The Story That Couldn't Be Printed," "The Greener Hills," "A Desert Adventure," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory—
"Goodbye Mr. Chips," starring Robert Donat and Greer Garson. Also "Time Out for Murder," with M. Whalen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Persian Art by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

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Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concert, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Canada as Business Friend, Too Pointed Out to Distributors

Canada and the United States are not only "good neighbors" politically, with 3,000 miles of unarmed frontier between them, but are "good neighbors" in business, H. Napier Moore, Editor of Maclean's Magazine, Toronto, told the Boston Conference on Distribution today.

Mr. Moore and Don Francisco, President of Lord & Thomas, New York, were speakers at the luncheon session of the Conference at the Hotel Statler. The session was given in co-operation with the Advertising Club of Boston, many of whose members attended.

The Canadian Editor showed how closely the two great countries are linked in business.

"Last year, he said, "more than 4,500,000 autmobiles entered Canada for touring purposes, nearly all of them from the United States. Last year nearly 800,000 Canadian automobiles entered the United States.

"That, in itself, is a striking demonstration of the fact that the average citizens of both countries regard each other as good neighbors.

"That, too, is good for business. Last year, United States visitors spent $180,250,000 in the Dominion, and Canadian visitors spent $49,500,000 in the United States.

"But friendliness, visiting and tourist spending is not all that counts in the business relations of two Nations. A good business neighbor is one who has buying power and who is in a position to carry out his obligations.

"We have in Canada a population of only 11,000,000; a population little more than that of New York City and its suburbs. How good are they, these 11,000,000, as business neighbors?

"During the first six months of this current year, Canadian imports from the United States totaled more than $205,000,000. In the same period, United States purchases from Canada totaled more than $203,000,000.

"Canada, with its small population, is the second largest buyer of United States goods in the world. Exceeded only by the United Kingdom, we buy more United States products than such densely populated countries as Germany, France, Italy, Russia, Japan or any other land. We are the fifth trading nation in the world. Our purchasing capacity, by any standard is, if I may say so without boasting, an eyebrow-raiser.

"Canadian ownership of automobiles, for example, is, per capita, higher than probably any Country outside of the United States. There are nearly 1,500,000 cars in Canada, approximately one to every eight adults; almost as many as there are in Germany, with many times our population.

"The 11,000,000 people ot the north of you are good business neighbors."

Board Adjusts Differences

Mr. Moore pointed out that "trade differences may and do arise." "Affected by tariff concessions," he said, "groups here and groups there may, and do, protest and cry 'dark ruin.' But our frontiers never are closed. We can discuss our difficulties and our problems on a basis of mutual respect and confidence, and with the frankness of friends.

"A short time ago the American Arbitration Association announced the appointment of a Canadian-American Arbitration Commission designed to settle commercial controversies between business men throughout the Western Hemisphere on a uniform plan. That is but one of many evidences of the fact that we are good business neighbors."

Free Interstate Trade Urged At Conference on Distribution

Legislative barriers to free trade within the United States have been slightly reduced during the past year, but still are so high and "menacing" as to warrant the strongest opposition of those interested in perpetuating a free economy in this Country, Philip Salisbury, Executive Editor of Sales Management Magazine, New York, told the Boston Conference on Distribution at the Hotel Statler today.

As examples of such barriers, Mr. Salisbury cited various state taxes, licensing systems, quarantimes, embargoes, weight and length limitations, ports of entry, and labeling laws—all discriminating against the products of other states for the benefit of "home industry."

The fallacy of such laws, he declared, is that they increase costs for the general public while benefiting only small, but closely organized, groups of farmers or manufacturers.

Advised to 'Holler'

While expressing satisfaction that the recent efforts of "alarmed" businessmen and newspaper editors, with the help of a "few broad-minded governors," had checked a number of new proposals of this type, he urged his listeners to "holler-and holler loud" for the repeal of the many existing statutes restricting imports in States whose Legislatures meet next winter and spring.

"You are all generally familiar with the seven-year battle between the states," he said. "It started when Kansas spent millions on two magnificent North and South highways. Gangs of gasoline bootleggers hardly waited for the roads to be completed before they took them over. Almost continuous lines of trucks running bootleg gasoline from Oklahoma and Texas roared across the Kansas highways, making some drop shipments to Kansas stations without paying the state tax, but headed mainly for northern states.

"Kansas built and maintained the highways, but the only ones of her citizens to benefit from the trucking were a few owners of hamburger stands. The highways were taken over to such an extent by the big trucks that Kansans traveling in private cars avoided those magnificent roads whenever possible.

"Well—Kansas was justified in doing something—and she did. What she did was to man her interstate junctions and require all trucks entering the state to check in and pay certain weight and mileage fees.

"But of course it didn't—it could'nt—stop there. 'All right,' said other states, 'if you discriminate against us, we'll discriminate against you,'—and so started the second war between the states.

"What is the situation today? Again using war terms, we find a lull in the firing. The enemy—restrictive trade barriers—made little progress in winter and spring legislative sessions, and in fact lost considerable ground in some sectors. The advance may have been checked permanently. Let's assume that it has. But there still remains the larger task of recapturing the immense amount of ground lost before we can declare a victory.

Four Major Causes

"State protectionism stems from four major causes. One is the real need for increased state revenues to meet the mounting cost of government. Then we have the problems created by the growth of highway transportation, as for example the Kansas situation. Next we have the rivalry between local and foreign firms for the smaller amount of business which was available during the depression. Lastly is the element of reprisal, which also came up as an aftermath to the situation arising on the Kansas highways.

"The net result of these four factors is a multiplicity of barriers which increases the cost of distribution, and cuts consumption through an unnecessary increase in prices. So we have beer wars, liquor wars, milk wars, oleomargarine wars.

"For several generations Americans have looked with amusement and amazement at the petty commercial jealousies and the comic opera wars of the Balkan states. Such things just couldn't happen here. We have a Constitution which specifically forbids the states to interfere with commerce between the states. But they do happen here.

"Today at least some of your salesmen have to be licensed, your products are inspected or graded, your trucks held up for weighing and measuring, your profits, if any, taxed under a confusing variety of state and local laws.

"The only thing you can do about it is to holler—and holler loud. Don't be indifferent if you aren't hurt—yet. You probably will be."

Oil Storage Refused

The Boston Street Commission has refused a request for permission to store 20,000 gallons of fuel oil in Springvale Avenue, West Roxbury, announced John A. Donoghue, Chairman. Granting of the permit was opposed by residents of the area who contended the proposed oil base would lower property values and be a fire hazard.

Only One European Came to Conference

Although dozens of European businessmen had planned to attend the 11th annual Boston Conference on Distribution, the war prevented all but one from crossing the Atlantic to do so.

The sole foreign member is Dr. Jacques Kunstenaar, of Switzerland, economic consultant for a group of department stores, who said he plans to return home shortly.

American businessmen, thankful that they were able to attend, did not escape all effects of the war, however. Its economic effects on their business formed the theme of many addresses and discussions.

Imported Sweaters
Knit Suits . . . Scarfs
and Smart Accessories

Harris Tweed Coats

$65

MADE TO ORDER

Choice of 36 genuine Harris Tweeds in bold checks and herringbones, in various shades of gray, red, several blues, greens and blue gray.

SHOWING MANY SMART COATS
Also CAPES and CAPE-COATS

For Fall Wear

Come in and see these smart models and have the one best suited to you made in a Scotch Tweed of your own selection. Choice of 300 materials.

Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street . . . Boston

Lending Their Aid to Business Problems

By a Staff Photographer

Speakers at Boston Conference on Distribution

Upper (left to right): Arthur B. Gunnarson, Manager of Domestic Distribution Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Philip Salisbury, Executive Editor of Sales Management Magazine, New York; and Harford Powel, of the Institute of Public Relations, Inc.

Lower: Miss Lillian Mendelsohn, Secretary to Daniel Bloomfield, Secretary of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, welcomes Dr. Vergil D. Reed, Assistant Director of the United States Bureau of the Census, to the Distribution Conference.

U. S. Business Is Urged to Police Itself

(Continued from Page 1)

cancellation of orders, and the like."

Mr. Filene was critical of trade associations which adopt high-sounding codes of ethics and provide no machinery for their enforcement. He expressed regret that no large national organizations of manufacturers and distributors had yet set up such machinery.

Declaring he has been associated for several years with a group of business and professional men who have been seeking to educate both themselves and business in general to the necessity of voluntary self-policing by business itself, he declared:

"We propose a very simple machinery to accomplish this regulation and this elimination of these unfair or unethical trade practices. Specifically, we suggest that when two business groups, as for example an association of manufacturers and an association of retailers, decide that the time has come to rid themselves of the practices which disturb their day-to-day dealings with each other, they shall establish what we call a clearing house to receive confidential reports of violations of an agreed-on code.

"Of course, preceding the establishment of the clearing house, each group must determine the unethical practices which it believes can most readily be controlled. Through conference and consultation, the two groups eventually agree on a code of practices to be eliminated, as well as on the clearing house machinery to accomplish that elimination, set up jointly by the two or more groups. I do not need to take your time today to describe this machinery in detail. It must be simple. It must be workable. Its sole object is to implement the codes of ethics which are agreed on between buyer and seller groups."

Industry Is Warned Against Self-Regulation

A warning that self-regulation of industry sometimes may result in monopolistic conditions, driving small firms out of business, was given the Boston Conference on Distribution today by Corwin D. Edwards of Washington, Special Assistant to Attorney General Frank Murphy.

Declaring that vigorous development of competition is essential for the protection of the public, Mr. Edwards argued that joint action by firms in a given industry during the NRA sometimes "had the effect, if not the design, of driving certain competitors out of business and patching the most rickety parts of the anti-competitive tendencies in industry."

"Even the most careful and mild of such controls raised major problems as to how the flexibility of industrial prices might be maintained, the opportunity for experiment preserved, and discriminatory effects avoided," he said.

"It is no accident that the present vigorous programs of the Anti-trust Division of the Department of Justice and of the Federal Trade Commission followed so soon after the collapse of NRA."

Six Survivors Of Athenia Land

Bringing six more survivors of the Athenia, among 108 returning American tourists, the American Banker of the United States Lines, arrived at Boston today.

Miss Nancy Flagg of Newtonville, Mass., was one of nine college girls aboard who went overseas in July under auspices of the International Friendship League, to be "adopted daughters" of Irish families for two weeks.

On the after deck of the ship was a 12-passenger monoplane owned by Jan Bata, Czechoslovakian shoe manufacturer, who is setting up an American factory.

New Typewriter Radiocasts Its Own Production

A radio-typewriter that will transmit business letters, invoices, order forms or other documents instantaneously from one office to another not only is an actuality but is "rapidly approaching the point of regular installation for business purposes," according to Walter S. Lemmon, General Manager of the Radiotype Division of the International Business Machines Corporation, New York, who addressed the two-day Boston Conference on Distribution.

Mr. Lemmon demonstrated the wireless system of business communication by sending letters from the I. B. M. office in the Park Square Building, Boston, across the street to the room in the Statler Hotel where members of the Conference were assembled. The words then were reproduced on a large screen. The demonstration was similar to that being given at the I. B. M. exhibit at the New York World's Fair, where The Christian Science Monitor's international daily radiocast, "The Monitor Views the News," is received daily by radio-type from an office building across the East River in Manhattan at a speed of 100 words a minute.

Mr. Lemmon is one of a small group of engineers who pioneered about nine years ago in the development of the radiotype system. He contributed many of the early patents which made this machine possible. He also is the founder and head of the educational shortwave radio station WRUL, Boston, which broadcasts the proceedings of the Distribution Conference.

Discussing the radiotype system, Mr. Lemmon visualized the future elimination of much office routine, such as folding, sealing, stamping, and mailing of letters, through use of the new equipment, which not only types a letter but delivers it at the same time. He disclosed that Read Admiral Richard E. Byrd, who took one of the early models of radiotype machine to the Antarctic on his last expedition, plans to take one of the improved machines on his next trip to the polar regions, leaving Boston in a few weeks.

Braille Volunteer Help Needed by Red Cross

Urgent need for volunteer workers interested in receiving instruction in binding braille books was reported by Mrs. George H. Timmins, Chairman of Bookbinding for the Braille Department of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of American Red Cross.

Although a record year in which nearly 300 braille books were distributed throughout New England was just completed, plans for the coming year are on an even larger scale and more volunteers will be required. Application for enrollment may be made at Red Cross headquarters, 17 Gloucester Street.

Publisher

By a Staff Photographer

Willard Chevalier

Publisher of "Business Week," who addressed Boston Conference on Distribution today.

Trade Prospect For Television Called Inviting

Television is still on the doorstep of American enterprise; but when it really arrives, it will be "the most powerful advertising medium we have ever known," it will bring fundamental changes to radio broadcasting, it may turn movie theaters into sports or political arenas, and it may even turn Congressmen into glamor boys.

So declared two authorities on television to the Boston Conference on Distribution: O. Fred Rost, Editor of "Radio Retailing and Television Retailing," and Harry Boyd Brown, National Merchandising Manager of the Philco Radio and Television Corporation.

Both speakers—recounting the progress of television in its first year of operation in New York City, where 400 receiving sets have been sold—predicted that television would become a medium of entertainment of the greatest influence. But both were reticient to say just when this day would arrive.

Before prominence is achieved by television, it must reach a wide, populous audience, and this will require advancement in the transmission of television, the speakers said. When this comes about, they added, sports and political events can be televised in motion picture theaters; and if the deliberations of Congress also are televised, it was suggested, Congressmen, before making their speeches, may "visit their make-up artist to have their lips reddened, their cheeks rouged, their eyebrows penciled, and their hair marcelled."

'Plastics' Girl Bows to Public

The average American has become a "plastics showcase, largely without knowing it," A. E. Pitcher, General Manager of the du Pont Company's plastics department, told the Boston Conference on Distribution yesterday.

Mr. Pitcher introduced Miss Dorothy McBride, of New York City, to illustrate what he meant. Miss McBride was wearing a hat made of cotton cellulose; jewelry fashioned from coal, air, and water; nylon stockings derived from coal; and was carrying a coal-water-air walking stick—15 articles in all.

To illustrate the morning-to-night use of plastics, Mr. Pitcher named a score or more of everyday articles now made of plastic materials. These included combs, buttons, shoelace tips and eyes, tooth brushes and hair brushes even to bristles, fountain pens, pencils, tabs for files and loose-leaf books, the keys of computing machines and typewriters, slide rules, golf tees, and also innumerable parts for the automobile, radio and the electrical service industries.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Vermont

Waterbury—Wednesdays, 10:15 a. m. WDEV, 550kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Oct. 4

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

Low Price Called Reward to Buyer From Advertising

Political liberty and economic liberty are essential to each other, and advertising is an essential factor in economic liberty, Don Francisco, President of the Lord & Thomas advertising concern told the Boston Conference on Distribution, this afternoon.

"Economic liberty," Mr. Francisco declared, "implies free enterprise on a competitive basis," and "advertising is the promoter of free enterprise, the voice of free competition and the symbol of free choice."

He explained that "general advertising is simply classified advertising done on a grand scale. . . . We are a nation of Stanleys and Livingstones. Advertising enables us to find each other—and to save time and money in doing it."

Advertising, Mr. Francisco noted, performs two services—it draws public attention to new things, improvements and bargains; then, by making these things known to a wide circle of buyers, it starts mass sales and makes the low prices of mass production possible.

The modern advertising agency, he said, includes research workers, statisticians, merchandisers and other experts, so that advertising is no longer "hit or miss," but is relatively exact, in its methods.

Elevated

(Continued from Page 9)

dends to plutocratic stockholders?" is a familiar harangue—and not without some justification.

Deficit Is Lesser Evil

As a businessman, Mr. Dana naturally deplores the deficit, but prefers that course in preference to policies pursued in the previous generation by which no reserves were set up for depreciation and the "El" equipment was allowed to depreciate to a point of collapse. He prefers it to a policy once followed whereby the bonded indebtedness of the system was continually reissued but not reduced.

Effect of Sinking Fund

Under Legislative Acts a sinking fund system has been set up providing for the gradual payment of the bonded indebtedness so that ultimately the entire system will be free of this indebtedness.

The deficit is caused, Mr. Dana holds, by fixed charges that total 40 per cent of the "El's" budget. These fixed charges mean, in the simplest of definitions, that every time the commuter pays 10 cents for a ride on the "El," 4 cents is taken out and only 6 cents is applied to the normal costs of operation. The fixed charges "include the 5 per cent guarantee of dividends, taxes, subway and tunnel rentals, rent of leased roads, and interest on bonds."

Halved by 1963

Under the payments of the sinking fund, which are a part of the bond interest payments, and included in fixed charges, sufficient bonded indebtedness will have been paid off by 1963 so that these charges, now totaling nearly $10,000,000 annually will have been reduced to $5,000,000. If sinking fund payments were not required, the present deficit running approximately $2,500,000, would not occur, Mr. Dana believes. Bonds maturing in these times would have been re-issued.

But the policy of the sinking fund with the annual deficits is preferable, he holds, to that of continuing a high bonded indebtedness without any sinking fund provisions. Beyond the mere preference of this as a wiser fiscal policy, is the fact that Boston has become a mature city with no present prospect of rapid expansion of the "El" system.

Sees Better Times in Sight

There is a clear prospect, Mr. Dana believes, of the "El" system being largely paid for in the next generation, of the automobile "filling an important role in the commuter's life as a feeder to the "El."

The "El," he says, always will be—within the limit of normal introspective—the backbone of Boston's commuting system.

But, concludes Mr. Dana, let the present fiscal policy, drawn to place its finances on a sound basis, be continued; let the quasi-public system of management be maintained, and let the issue of guaranteed dividends be soon resolved, perhaps by legal modification of the guarantee, so that "the active operation of the 'El' be no longer harassed by criticism and investigation largely caused by this issue."

TAKE A LOOK . .
FALL FOLIAGE 'ROUND the MOUNTAINS GALLOP
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8
Reservations limited to 500. Call Capitol 5070. Children under 12 half fare. Under 5 free.
$3.98 ROUND TRIP
Plan now to go in air-conditioned coaches on this 400-mile trip through New Hampshire's mountains and colorful forests!
Leave Boston North Station 8:55 a. m.
Leave Reading 9:17 a. m.
Arrive Boston North Station 9:30 p. m.
BOSTON and MAINE

ALBIANI

ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Ave.
Next to Mechanics Building
7 OTHER CAFETERIAS
LOCATED IN BOSTON

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "Exploring Music".	Hopi Indians	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Exploring Music".	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan's talk	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Safe driving talk	News; sport talk	"Football Roundup"	Political talk	Italian radio review
6:30 Sport comment	"Dinner Dance"	Talk; music	News Service	Sport reports
6:45 Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	"Tune Tabloids"
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Name Three"; Fred	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Leighton Gray's Orch
7:45 "Second Husband"	Cole's quiz	"G-Men in Action"	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
8:00 "Big Town"; with	"The Inside Story";	Johnny Green's Orch.	World Series program	Popular music
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson.	drama; interviews	dramatic sketch	Recorded talk	"Rhythm Romance"
8:30 "Tuesday Night	"Information, Please";	"Concert Miniatures"	Morton Gould's Orch	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Party"; war news.	questions and answers.	"Concert Miniatures"	Morton Gould's Orch	WMEX Camera Club
9:00 "We, the People".	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Frank Crumit; Julia	Raymond Gram Swing	Variety Hour. Jan An-
9:15 "We, the People".	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	tonio, director
9:30 Bob Crosby and his	Dramatic program	"Fibber McGee and	"Success Session"	Variety Hour. Jan An-
9:45 orchestra; soloists.	Dramatic program	Molly"; music	"Success Session"	tonio, director
10:00 Hal Kemp's Orches-	Sen. George W. Norris	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Mickey Alpert's Orch	News Service
10:15 tra; soloists	on Neutrality	land; orchestra	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch
10:30 Sports; news	"If I Had the Chance";	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Mozart Concerto Series;	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	interviews	House"; drama; music	piano; orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Gov. La Follette, Wis.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sen. Rush D. Holt	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Joe Reichman's Orch	Rollo Hudson's Orch
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	European news; Emery	Dick Jurgen's Orch	Ben Pollack's Orch
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	'Music You Want'; news	Deutsch's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	"Young America Speaks"	
8:00 News from Europe.	War news; "You Name	News Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	It"; musical comedy	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30 Movie talk	program; vocalists; or-	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45 "The Handy Man".	chestra	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; talk; music	Walter Kidder, songs	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons"
9:15 "Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 "Fiddler's Fancy"	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Musical Early Edition"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Kitty Kelly"; sk.	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Harvey and Dell"	"John's Other Wife"	"Concert Miniatures"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jack Berch's Boys	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"We Women"	"Women in White"; sk	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 War news; music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	News; "Hits and Bits"	Concert pianist
11:30 'Big Sister'; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	and Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	"Voice of Experience"	"Pages From the Classi-
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Home Hour	"Don Artiste," pianist	World Series Baseball	cal Album"
1:30 "Road of Life"	News Service	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Game: N. Y. Yankees	"Pages From the Classi-
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	vs. Cincinnati Reds	cal Album"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Roy Shield Revue	"Betty and Bob"	World Series Baseball	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Roy Shield Revue	"Grimm's Daughter"	Game: New York Yan-	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30 "Your Family"	"Manhattan Melodies";	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	kees vs. Cincinnati	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45 Enoch Light's Orch.	Norman Cloutier's Or.	Hymns of All Churches	Reds	News Service
3:00 News Service	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	World Series Baseball	Sport reports
3:15 "About Us"	"The Chase Twins"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Game: New York Yan-	Sport reports
3:30 News; Goldman	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	kees vs. Cincinnati	Sport reports
3:45 String Ensemble	News; weather	"Guiding Light"; sketch	Reds	Sport reports
4:00 "Time Out for	General Federation of	"Backstage Wife"; sk	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15 Dancing"	Women's Clubs	"Stella Dallas"; serial	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:30 Charles Hector's	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sk	Wayne West, songs	Sport reports
4:45 Orchestra	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	Sport reports
5:00 "Brevities"	Les Brown's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Men and Books"	Les Brown's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; drama	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30 Drama; music	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliot, songs	News; sports	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	Army Recruiting program	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Rhythmic Romance"
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Warings Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Mayor John Lyons	News Service
7:30 Burns and Allen;	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Leighton Gray's Orch
7:45 comedy; music	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Honolulu Bound";	John N. Lynch, talk	Hollywood Playhouse;	"Twentieth Century Ser-	Housing talk
8:15 comedy; music	"Midweek Function"	"Michael and Mary"	enade"	Celia Page, soprano
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	Concert Orchestra	Variety program vo-	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Orch.; war news	Concert Orchestra	calists; comedy; orch.	Everett Hoagland's Or.	"Prairie Pals"
9:00 Fredric March; F.	"Horse & Buggy Days";	The New Fred Allen	Network program	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Eldridge in "To-	variety program	Show; Wynn Murray;	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30 morrow and To-	Paul Martin's Music	Ned Sparks; P. Van	"The Cosmopolitans"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 morrow"; music	Paul Martin's Music	Steeden's Orch.; sketch	"The Cosmopolitans"	cal Album"
10:00 "Road to Peace"	European news; Concert	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Concert Orchestra	Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch
10:30 Sports; news	National Forum: Senator	Kay Kyser's College of	"Romance in Rhythm"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	La Follette, Wisconsin.	Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm"	Musicale
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Bob Chester's Or	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Sen. Johnson, Colorado	Victor Vincent's Orch
11:30 Benny Goodman's	"Music You Want"	War news; Al Donahue's	Dick Jurgen's Orch	Mario Chandler's Orch
11:45 Orchestra	Music You Want; news	Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch	News Service

'No Time for Comedy' and 'Too Many Girls' Make Their Bows to Boston

Mainly Miss Cornell In a Play by Behrman

By Edwin F. Melvin

Katharine Cornell came to the Wilbur last evening in her first modern comedy part—in a play by S. N. Behrman, called, oddly enough, "No Time for Comedy." It isn't his best play. But despite the title he has found time for considerable comedy and some amusing characters. What he hasn't managed so well is to provide the stimulating talk that has marked many of his earlier works. The result seems likely to be remembered more for the opportunity which it offers Miss Cornell than for itself.

Mr. Behrman appears to have attempted to write a triangle play in light vein, and to combine with it random reflections on current world disorders—current, that is to say, as of 1938 when the Spanish civil war was still in progress. Rapid changes in events in recent months tend to overshadow the Spanish conflict. But that is not so important in the present effect of the play as the feeling that the playwright has two moods which do not blend. It is the triangular aspect which now seems uppermost.

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Under the circumstances it is Miss Cornell's evening more than Mr. Behrman's. She is supposed to be a successful actress who is also the wife of a popular playwright. When the curtain rises, he is what she describes as "between ideas," restless and discouraged, with no work in hand. He has also attracted the attention of the wife of "a businessman of the worst variety—a banker" (to quote the gentleman's own words), a woman with a hobby for bringing out "latent possibilities." The latent possibility in which she is immediately interested is the playwright's next play. She would encourage him in the writing of it, without a role for his wife.

As the contemplated play is outlined on the stage it sounds anything but promising. But the actress, who is Miss Cornell, is equal to the situation. She suggests that he write something else in his lighter vein about herself and the banker's wife; and as the curtain is falling she leaves him with the neat problem of finding a suitable tag line.

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Miss Cornell, as is intended, dominates the play. She summons to the role a surprising lightness of touch, and infuses it with warmth and sympathy. She manages to be understanding of her temperamental husband, and to suggest a superiority that is not marred by condescension.

Mr. Lederer, who succeeded Laurence Olivier as the husband and playwright, seems to be in and out of the part. He is at his best in the concluding act. But the character does not seem completely convincing as the craftsman of the theater that his wife has described. John Williams as the banker, who admits to dabbling in literary efforts to the extent of compiling a history of trade routes up to 1700 or thereabouts, has an amusing part and plays it with an intentionally entertaining stiffness. Gee Gee James as the maid in the actress's household likewise has a rich though minor comic role. Margalo Gillmore as the banker's wife and the other woman of the triangle, an unsympathetic task, acts with skill, but it is difficult to believe that the woman, as the part is written, would have threatened to take the playwright away from his much more competent wife.

The Playwrights Company, who have produced the play in association with Miss Cornell, have costumed it handsomely and provided it with two attractive settings designed by Jo Mielziner. Mr. McClintic has directed with his usual care. But it is Miss Cornell's presence that lends distinction to the occasion.

'No Time for Comedy'

At the Wilbur Theater—"No Time for Comedy," play in three acts by S. N. Behrman, produced by Katharine Cornell and the Playwrights' Company with settings by Jo Mielziner and costumes by Valentina, with the following cast:

Clementine	Gee Gee James
Linda Esterbruch	Katharine Cornell
Philo Smith	John Williams
Gai Esterbruch	Frances Lederer
Amanda Smith	Margalo Gillmore
Robert	Larry Fletcher
Makepeace Lovell	Tom Helmore

Vandamm Studio

Francis Lederer and Katharine Cornell
In a scene from "No Time for Comedy" at the Wilbur

'Too Many Girls'

Shubert Theater, Boston—two weeks beginning Oct. 2, 1939, a new musical comedy with music by Richard Rodgers, lyrics by Lorenz Hart, book by George Marion, Jr., dances staged by Robert Alton, directed by George Abbott. The cast:

First Robin Hood	Robert Arnold
Second Robin Hood	James Wilkinson
Third Robin Hood	Romolo Di Spirito
Fourth Robin Hood	William Mende
Clint Kelley	Richard Kollmar
Mrs. Tewksbury	Ivy Scott
Manuelito	Desi Arnaz
First Co-Ed	Mildred Law
Second Co-Ed	Leonor Sola
Third Co-Ed	La Verne Lupton
Fourth Co-Ed	Diane Sinclair
Fifth Co-Ed	Key Taylor
Sixth Co-Ed	Vera Fern
Jojo Jordan	Eddie Bracken
A. Terwilliger	Hal LeRoy
Harvey Casey	Clyde Fillmore
Mr. Lister	Hans Robert
Consuelo Casey	Marcy Wescott
Sheriff Andaluz	Byron Shores
Eileen Eilers	Mary Jane Walsh
Talullah Lou	Leila Ernst
Student	Van Johnson
Pepe	Diosa Costello
Beverly Waverly	James MacColl
Deputy Sheriff	Willis Duncan
Cowboy	Edison Rice
Hawker	Harry Jackson

Collegiate Song and Dance

The Shubert Theater went collegiate in a big way last evening with its presentation of a rousing and fast-paced song-jitterbug-girl show. George Marion, Jr., author of the book, has turned out a useful musical comedy story revolving around a headstrong rich girl who meets a poor boy at Pottawatomie College in New Mexico. For a time it looks as if she would wreck the college's chances for a football victory, but romance wins. Regrettably, Mr. Abbott, the producer, allowed an off-color running gag to remain in the book, which will make some playgoers think less well of a generally brilliant entertainment of its sort.

Richard Rodgers' music is well joined with Lorenz Hart's lyrics in several numbers that are bound to be widely liked, including a burlesque college quartet, "Pottawatomie"; a satirical ditty, "I Like to Recognize the Tune," in which the melody runs into a smother of swing embroidery; "I Didn't Know What Time It Was," a romantic duet well sung by Marcy Westcott and Richard Kollmar; and "Give It Back to the Indians," in which New York City receives a thorough ribbing, sung with vim and point by Mary Jane Walsh, who shines through the whole show.

This number also gives Hal Le Roy a chance to do an eccentric dance which would have stopped the show but for the firmness of the alert and painstaking musical director, Harry Levant. The boy and girl chorus is expert in dancing in the modern styles, which are here flavored with Mexican and Negro figures. The settings and lighting by Jo Mielziner are dramatically handsome and Raoul Pene du Bois has lavished taste and ingenuity upon the costumes, which constitute a fashion show in themselves. The audience was heartily enthusiastic in its approval of an entertainment that ran as smoothly as if it had been going a week.

E. C. S.

New Contract for McHugh

Frank McHugh, screen character player, has been signed to a new long term contract by Warners, according to a dispatch from the Burbank, Calif, studios. He has been on the Warner roster for nine years and signature of the contract is believed to establish a record for studio-player association.

'They Knew What They Wanted'

By John D. Beaufort

New York, Oct. 3

Ostensibly an easy task, it must require more than a little courage to remove the plays of yesterday from their niches in history and public acclaim, and expose them to the audiences of today. Especially is this true of a play which depends to any extent on its topicality. Unless the theme is universal and the characters, ageless, a decade may date a play as much as a century.

"They Knew What They Wanted" won the Pulitzer Prize for Sidney Howard at the end of the 1924-'25 season. If not a great play, it was a play of keen observation, of skillful comedy and drama, a play which built with pungent emotional effect to its final melodramatic climax.

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Leonard Sillman revived "They Knew What They Wanted" last night at the Empire Theater as the second presentation in his New York drama festival. And while the remnants of a theater piece which had won plaudits 15 years ago were still there, one realized that something was missing, or at least, that something has changed.

And so it has. Prohibition has long ceased to be the butt of satirical barbs. And where are the "wobblies" of yesteryear? They are gone and they are also forgotten by many a playgoer.

The characters of "They Knew What They Wanted" have not changed, except as situations once vital have altered. With dramatic honesty, the playwright deals with unpleasant people in unpleasant situations. Here are the Roman Catholic priest and the doctor who give voice to Mr. Howard's social argument—fresh and pungent in the days before Odets, Shaw, Kingsley, Steinbeck, as well as the late Mr. Howard, himself, had gone further with this sort of thing.

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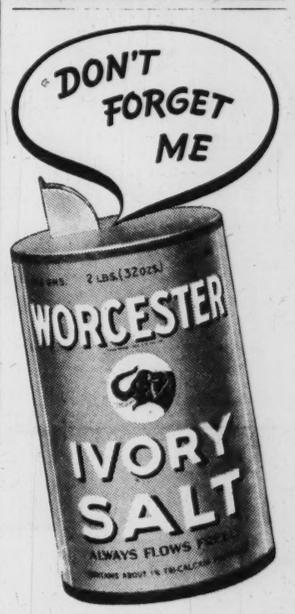
Brilliant direction and a series of sterling performances might have helped bridge the hiatus. With the exception of Giuseppe Sterni, as Tony, however, these were assets not apparent at the Empire last evening. Douglass Montgomery and June Walker appeared too genteel for the sort of background from which Mr. Howard drew the characters of Joe and Amy. Joe is a vagabond, a man whose rapacity knows no law. Amy was brought up in violent, tragic surroundings. These are not the people portrayed by Mr. Montgomery and Miss Walker. As to direction, Robert Ross seems to have fumbled the laugh provoking power of much of the first and second act dialogue.

The big scene in the third act, when Tony discovers the truth, is still fine theater and Mr. Sterni made the most of it. Indeed, it requires courage to revive the plays of other seasons. Courage, unfortunately, is not enough to re-crown a revival—even of a fine play—with new success.

'Ballerina' for Exeter

Peter Lorre and Virginia Field in "Mr. Moto Takes a Vacation," with Lionel Barrymore and Sir Cedric Hardwicke in "On Borrowed Time" will make up the program at the Exeter for today and Wednesday.

Beginning Thursday, the program will include Ginger Rogers and David Niven in "Bachelor Mother," with Janine Charrat and Mia Slavenska in "Ballerina."



Radio Favorites Returning

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

As in the days of vaudeville when the best acts were "spotted" well down on the bill, so this week many favorites, the "No. 4, 5 and 6's" of radio, who compose the bulk of weekday listening, will return to the microphone. Already the greater portion of week-end talent is now busy on its winter schedules.

Some premières scheduled are those of Mary Martin, Rudy Vallee as a guest artist, and a song recital series by Vicki Chase and Thomas L. Thomas.

Biggest sport event of the week will be the radiocast of the World's Series baseball between the Cincinnati Reds and the New York Yankees on Wednesday.

Neutrality discussions still occupy important evening hours with a talk from the rarely heard Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska a feature.

Among the regulars to resume will be Robert Benchley, Burns and Allen, Fred Allen, the Hollywood Playhouse, Joe Penner, "Ideas That Came True," "America's Town Meeting of the Air" and "Vox Pop."

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Tonight's Features

Comedy-variety:

Mary Martin of "Leave It to Me" begins her first radio series with "Tuesday Night Party"; Rudy Vallee, now without his own show, is guest of Walter O'Keefe, whom he introduced on the radio, CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Robert Benchley is the "Madness," Artie Shaw's Orchestra the "melody," Jimmy Durante first guest, in new "Melody and Madness" series, NBC-Blue, WBZ, 9

On neutrality:

Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, in favor of changes in the neutrality act proposed by President Roosevelt, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10

Senator Rush D. Holt of West Virginia, strong isolationist opposing embargo act changes, CBS-WEEI, 10:45.

Quizzes and interviews:

Dean C. Mildred Thompson of Vassar College, Oscar Levant, composer-pianist, in "Information Please," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Maxine Sullivan, classics-in-rhythm singer; B. Franklin Waite, oldest printer in the United States; Seward Brisbane, son of Arthur Brisbane, in "We the People," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Popular music:

"The Child Prodigy," a "caricatone," or caricature in music, offered by Morton Gould, modern composer, in own program, MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Horace Heidt makes his weekly $1,000 telephone call somewhere in the United States, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

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Wednesday

Sports:

First game World's Series baseball, Cincinnati Reds-New York Yankees, from Yankee Stadium, New York; "Red" Barber and "Bob" Elson handling all play-by-play accounts, Edwin C. Hill on commentary; second game, New York, Lowell Thomas; third game, Cincinnati, Grantland Rice; fourth game, Cincinnati, Stan Lomax; fifth game, if needed, Cincinnati, Stan Lomax; sixth game, if needed, New York, Gabriel Heatter; seventh game, if needed, New York, Stan Lomax, MBS only to WAAB, all games, 1:15

Comedy-variety:

New season by Gracie Allen and George Burns, with Frank Parker, tenor, Ray Noble and his orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

New season of "The New Fred Allen Show," with Portland, "Merry Macs" and "Mighty Allen Art Players"; new features, guest star series introduced with Ned Sparks, Wynn Murray, youthful chanteuse, and audience participation quiz, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Drama:

Herbert Marshall substitutes for Charles Boyer in new "Hollywood Playhouse" series, formerly Sunday feature, with Madeline Carroll, first guest, in dramatization of A. A. Milne's "Michael and Mary," NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Fredric March and Florence Eldridge play in Philip Barry's "Tomorrow and Tomorrow," in New York portion of "Star Theater"; Peter Lorre and Irene Noblette are Ken Murray's guests in Hollywood portion, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Neutrality speakers:

Women's round table, "Shall We Lift the Embargo?" in Federation of Women's Club's series of democracy, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 4.

Alvin York, World War hero, on "Neutrality and the Embargo," from Nashville, Tenn., NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:45.

Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., of Wisconsin, member of the foreign Relations Committee, opposing embargo changes, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30.

Thursday

Quizzes, forums, interviews:

"Vox Pop," one of the earliest of the catch-as-catch-can sidewalk interview programs, begins new season with Parks Johnson and Wally Butterworth, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

"Don't Forget," Allen Prescott's facts-reminding program, now heard this day, new hour, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, columnist, discuss "How Can We Defend Democracy in America Now?" in new season of "America's Town Meeting of the Air," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State in the Hoover administration, speaks for neutrality revision, CBS-WEEI, 10.

Drama:

"Ideas That Came True," begins new season with series on the development of democracy, with opener "The Greatest Idea of Them All—Democracy," employing narration and drama, for young and old alike, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Serious music:

New song series by Vicki Chase, soprano, and Thomas L. Thomas, Metropolitan Opera baritone, NBC-Blue WBZ, 9.

Alfred Wallenstein programs Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" Overture, Esposito's "Irish Suite" and Vaughn-Williams's "Green Sleeves," for "Sinfonietta" Orchestra, MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Comedy-variety:

Joe Penner and cast of Dick Ryan as "Man Godfrey," Gay Seabrook as "Susabella," Russ Brown, straight man, Kenny Stevens, tenor, and Jacques Renard and his orchestra, in new series, NBC-Blue WBZ, 8:30.

Worcester Music Festival

Worcester, Mass.

Oct. 3—In the Municipal Memorial Auditorium, the Worcester County Musical Association last night celebrated the opening of its eightieth annual festival of music. Albert Stoessel conducted and the soloists were Helen Jepson, soprano, and Robert Weede, baritone.

The first item on the program was the singing of the National Anthem, in which chorus, orchestra, and audience joined. Then came a Sea Symphony for soprano and baritone soloists, chorus, and orchestra, by Ralph Vaughan-Williams, written to text by Walt Whitman; a pair of soprano arias, "Depuis le jour" from "Louise" by Charpentier and the Jewel Song from Gounod's "Faust," sung by Miss Jepson; three dances from De Falla's ballet, "The Three Cornered Hat"; and, for final number, Sir Hubert Parry's "Blest Pair of Sirens" for chorus and orchestra on the ode by Milton.

It may be recalled that the Worcester Music Festival has always been identified with choral music. Festival patrons have regarded a huge chorus as an important asset. This year the chorus numbers 450 voices, and while the tone quality is good, the choirs are not too evenly balanced. Granted that male singers are difficult to secure it would seem that more of them must be provided, or the feminine voices must be diminished in numbers if a wholly satisfying equalization of parts is to be maintained.

This lack of balance was perhaps more evident in the Vaughan-Williams item than in the Parry number, since the Sea Symphony is literally a symphony in which voices and orchestral instruments meet on a common ground. The work belongs to the same period as "Toward the Unknown Region," which was performed at the Festival a year ago, but to one listener it seemed more idiomatic. The composer has gained his effects without seeming effort. He goes about the business of creating a tone poem by making use of appropriate thematic material plus adroit use of horns and double bass.

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The scherzo movement, the third, seemed the least interesting except for the first half. This movement is entirely choral. Of the four movements, On the Beach at Night, alone seemed to reach heights beyond its companions. Mr. Stoessel had seemingly penetrated to the heart of the movement, and soloists, chorus, and orchestra were obviously in accord with the conductor. The work was cordially received but it could not be said to have achieved a popular success. This was its first presentation at these concerts. Mr. Stoessel has some little spade work to do before a Festival audience can accept such a work with quite the enthusiasm accorded the Parry chorus, which by contrast seemed dated, although well performed.

The orchestral group was well received but as yet Mr. Stoessel seems unable to fulfill his obligation to the orchestral composer with quite the completeness marked by his approach to the choral work.

Miss Jepson scored a success in her group and sang with greater power than we have heard from her for some time. Mr. Weede also gave great pleasure in the solo work which the program accorded him.

G. M. S.

Season of New Films To Open at Fine Arts

The film festival at the Fine Arts Theater ends tonight with the showing of "Sous les Toits de Paris" and the regular autumn season of new films begins tomorrow with the showing of the French "Port of Shadows."

Among the pictures which have been booked for the theater are a movie version of George Eliot's "The Mill on the Floss," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald; "The End of a Day," starring Michel Simon, Louis Jouvet, and Victor Francen; "Harvest," starring Fernandel; "The Living Dead" "Escape from Yesterday," starring Jean Gabin and Annabella; "The Royal Divorce," starring Ruth Chatterton; "Ultimatum," starring Erich von Stroheim; and "La Marseillaise," directed by Jean Renoir.

Plays for Soldiers Planned in Canada

OTTAWA (CP) — The little theatre movement in most sections of Canada plans to keep amateur drama flourishing in the Dominion during the war to provide civilian Canadians and militia units with footlight diversion throughout the winter

The Ottawa Drama League has announced its intention to present five plays this season at the little theater here and it is probable that most other amateur groups will follow suit.

In Ottawa plans are being made to present plays for soldiers in camps and barracks here. Old-fashioned melodramas and variety entertainment are the basis of the wartime theater plans.

Amusements

BOSTON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Offers the Pick of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, United Artists and Columbia Pictures

Plymouth—Eves 8:30 MAT. THURS.
Sam H. Harris presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
A new comedy by Moss Hart & George S. Kaufman
Eve. 55c-$2.75. Thur.-Sat. Mats. 55c-$1.65

WILBUR TONIGHT 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
Katharine CORNELL & THE PLAYWRIGHTS present S.N. BEHRMAN'S NEWEST SUCCESS
NO TIME for COMEDY
with FRANCIS LEDERER

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Elsa Maxwell's "HOTEL FOR WOMEN"
Ann Sheridan
"THE ANGELS WASH THEIR FACES"
Wed.—"PYGMALION" and "YES, MY DARLING DAUGHTER"

NEW YORK CITY

RICHARD GREENE • BRENDA JOYCE
"HERE I AM A STRANGER"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY 7TH AV. at 50th St.

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WEEKLY SPECIALS

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From This Season's Fruit Crops!

PURE APPLE	2	16 oz. jars	23¢
GRAPE, QUINCE, CRABAPPLE or MINT	2	10 oz. jars	25¢
BLACK RASPBERRY or CURRANT	2	10 oz. jars	29¢

PAN BISCUITS		pkg.	9¢
VERMONT MAID PANCAKE SYRUP		12 oz bot.	17¢
FRUIT HERMITS	Chock full of fruit	2 lbs. bulk	23¢
SWEETHEART SOAP	Buy 3 bars at reg. price—get 1 more for only 1 cent	4 bars	18¢
ROYAL SWEET MIXED PICKLES		quart jar	21¢
BOVEX DOG FOOD	doz. tins 89¢	3 1 lb. tins	23¢

LOOK WHAT 25¢ BUYS
TODAY A QUARTER BUYS MORE FINE FOODS THAN EVER BEFORE!

PEANUT BUTTER	U. S. No. 1 Grade FINAST	2 lb. jar	25¢
EVEREADY	FRUIT COCKTAIL	2 No. 1 tins	25¢
TOMATO JUICE	FINAST	3 24 oz. tins	25¢
FINAST CORN	Fancy Maine Golden Bantam	3 No. 2 tins	25¢
BAKER'S VANILLA		2 oz. bot.	25¢
CORN FLAKES	WHITE SPRAY	5 pkgs.	25¢
WHEAT PUFFS	WHITE SPRAY	5 pkgs.	25¢
RICE PUFFS	WHITE SPRAY	5 pkgs.	25¢
PANCAKE FLOUR	WHITE SPRAY	5 20 oz. pkgs.	25¢
FRUIT SALAD		No. 2½ tin	25¢
FINAST RASPBERRIES		No. 2 tin	25¢
GLORIETTA PEACHES		No. 2½ tin	25¢
CHOC. MALTED MILK	Finast	1 lb. tin	25¢
TOMATO PASTE		5 tins	25¢
PHILLIPS' SOUPS	Tomato or Veretable	5 tins	25¢
GRAPEFRUIT	FANCY	5 8 oz. tins	25¢
DEL MONTE	TOMATO SAUCE	5 8 oz. tins	25¢
FRIEND'S BEANS		2 28 oz. tins	25¢
B & M BEANS		2 28 oz. tins	25¢
CLICQUOT	CLUB GINGER ALE contents only	3 pint bots	25¢

RAISIN POUND CAKE		ea.	25¢
EVANGELINE MILK		4 tall tins	25¢
HORMEL SPAM		12 oz. tin	25¢
HORMEL SPICED HAM		12 oz. tin	25¢
HEINZ SOUPS	Except Gumbo	2 1 lb. tins	25¢
CAMPBELL'S SOUPS	Except Chicken, Tomato, Mushroom.	3 tins	25¢
STANDARD TOMATOES		4 No. 2 tins	25¢
SOFTASILK CAKE FLOUR		44 oz. pkg.	25¢
NESTLE'S	SEMI-SWEET CHOCOLATE	2 7 oz bars	25¢
FINAST GRAPEFRUIT		3 No. 2 tins	25¢
GRAPE JUICE	RED WING	qt. bot.	25¢
CUT-RITE WAX PAPER		5 40 ft. rolls	25¢
PAPER NAPKINS	Bellview 80 in pkg.	5 pkgs.	25¢
ROSEWOOD	TOILET TISSUE	4 rolls	25¢
TICK RUBLESS WAX		pint	25¢
IVORY SOAP	Medium	5 bars	25¢
IVORY SOAP	LARGE	3 bars	25¢
PINE TREE SOAP	BILLY B. VAN	3 bars	25¢
RINSO	SMALL SIZE	3 pkgs.	25¢
SUNBRITE CLEANSER		5 tins	25¢

FINAST MOLASSES
Fancy Grade Light New Orleans Variety
26 oz. tin 23¢ — 2 12 oz. tins 25¢

'FUJI' Chinese Foods

BEAN SPROUTS		2 tins	17¢
VEGETABLES	Chop Suey	2 tins	23¢
NOODLES		2 tins	29¢

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full pint 25¢
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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Husky Coach Has Different Attitude on Outlook—Bruins Revive Old Series

Jimmy Dunn Sees Promise For Northeastern Eleven

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Coach Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern does not stay down for long. Despite a 36-to-7 defeat at the hands of St. Anselm's Saturday, Jimmy was vehemence itself yesterday as he declared, "We are going to have a good team."

This attitude was far different from the way the young coach felt when the Huskies first reported for practice. At that time barely enough men came out to fashion two full teams, and as for backs, just nine were close enough for Dunn to put his hands on.

Possibilities

Now, however, he feels quite different, and though he was not satisfied with the showing of Northeastern against the Hawks, he believes that he has something to work with and that the team has definite possibilities. Jimmy even goes so far as to say of New Hampshire, next on the docket for the in-town boys, "We ought to take them."

Dunn's sudden change-about from gloom to determined hope came as the result of several contributions his team made Saturday. One of them was the way the Huskies effectively stopped the Hawks' running attack, and another was the surprise showing of Jack Caswell, a substitute back.

St. Anselm's came to Boston the possessors of an undefeated season last year and looked upon as possible repeaters this year. They had a big line, a shifty backfield, and an outstanding star in Raymie McLean. Dunn gambled on stopping Mr. McLean and his men on the ground, almost letting the airwaves take care of themselves.

Statistics

The strategy might have worked out to a closer score, had not the Hawks had a good passing game In statistics, the Manchester, N. H. outfit gained 11 first downs to six for Northeastern, and made 167 yards over the ground as compared to 92 for the locals. Compare this with the passing, however, by means of which the visitors chalked up 234 yards and four touchdowns to 33 yards and one touchdown for the home team.

A little better pass defense might have kept down the score, which, incidentally, was the same as last year, except that the Hawks failed to convert a single point-after, while the Huskies made good their only try. Dunn gambled on stopping the ground attack, because last year St. Anselm's threw only three passes.

Chief point of focus for Northeastern's practice this week will naturally be pass defense, and with that mastered the Huskies should materialize into Dunn's hopes for a "good team." The line measured up well, especially Mel Warshaw and Dean Williams at the tackle spots.

Elated But Hesitant

Regarding Caswell, Jimmy was a bit hesitant. Highly elated over Jack's showing Saturday, in which he nearly ran back a kick-off for a touchdown and intercepted a pass for a 30-yard run-back, Dunn declared that the Ilion, N. Y., youngster has great possibilities.

Dunn's refusal to go off the deep end can be laid to Caswell's inexperience. Although he is a junior, this is his first year of varsity competition, even though he did play as a freshman. It seems that Jack, a star dashman on the track team, gave evidences of his tremendous speed during a freshman game, and Track Coach Gerry Tatton happened to spot him. Tatton got him to report for track, and as a result he missed football his sophomore year.

Jack is no slouch, either on the gridiron or on the boards. Last winter he scored in nearly every meet for the Huskies, besides placing second to Frankie Zeimetz of B. C. in the N. E. A. A. U. meet at the East Armory, and second in the K. of C. games in Providence. His lack of weight, only 147 pounds, may cause him to see less action than Dunn would like.

Line-Up

Northeastern came out of Saturday's affair with five men on the injured list, Ken Harding and Bob Gurney in the backfield, and Dean Williams, Capt. Connie Sullivan, and Phil Sheridan in the line. The last two and possibly Gurney are expected back in time for the New Hampshire game. The other two will be out some time.

Jim Sanford of Watermill, N. Y., will take Williams place at left tackle in the first-string line-up, while Ed Barry of Wellesley will substitute for the triple-threat man, Harding. Caswell, according to Dunn's plans now, will start against the Wildcats in place of Joe Beaton. Otherwise the starting array will be the same: Sullivan and Johnson at end, Warshaw at the other tackle position, DeNapoli and Abend at guard, Anderson at center, and Ronnie Tubbs and Alex Struzziero in the backfield.

Pam Barton is Britain's golf queen.

Game of the Century for Stagg

Wide World

BERKELEY, Calif.—Halfback Adamina (12) of the Alonzo Stagg-coached College of the Pacific football team getting off to a gain during the second quarter of the game, Saturday, in which the little college's team defeated the highly regarded University of California in the second contest of a double-header. The score was 6-0. Other College of the Pacific players are Oleata (1), Klentz (7), Fine (21). Number 52 is California's end, Staffler, who was taken out on the play.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Adrian Quist defeats Harry Hopman in four sets in Pacific Southwest tennis finals.

Three Years Ago

Records shattered as Yankees slaughter Giants, 18-4 in second game for biggest score in World Series history.

Five Years Ago

St. Louis Cardinals, with Dizzy Dean pitching, defeated Detroit Tigers 8-3 in World Series first game.

Shore Gets Jenkins

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 3 (AP)—Eddie Shore announced last night he had taken first option on Roger "Broadway" Jenkins, of the New York Americans, for his Springfield Indians of the International American Hockey League.

Shore said he planned to use Jenkins at right wing although "Broadway" can also work on defense.

Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard Holds Its Breath

Just when things were looking up for Head Coach Dick Harlow and his Harvard team, the news comes that Capt. Torbie Macdonald has injured his leg and will be kept out of action for several days and possibly out of the Crimson's opener with Bates Saturday.

While there are those who might think that even if Macdonald were ready to play Saturday, he might not be used much anyway, in order that no chances might be taken, Harvard takes a more pessimistic view. Even though a report on his condition was not due until this afternoon, officials in Cambridge expressed the view this morning that the chances were that Torbie would not play Saturday.

In all probability, Captain Macdonald will not be needed against the Bobcats. The Crimson should be able to take the Maine team without his thrilling runs, deep kicks, and accurate passes. The only disadvantage would come in the fact that Harlow would not be able to judge his first-string backfield for future reference under game conditions.

It is greatly to be hoped that Macdonald's injury is not as serious as Harvard evidently thinks it to be. Deprivation of his services, even for a few games, might spell disaster to a season that had finally begun to look promising.

* * *

Match play began this morning in the women's invitation four-ball tournament at Charles River, with 32 teams aiming for the championship. In the medal round for qualifying places yesterday, Mrs. H. Warren Beard, State and Eastern champion, paired with Mrs. John W. Goodrich to score an 82, three strokes lower than the runner-ups, Mrs. William Austin and Mrs. John Grew, were able to put together. In third place were Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret and Mrs. E. H. Baker.

* * *

Fenway Park was a pretty deserted place today. There were no ball players around, and the presence of the office force was the only need for lights. Eddie Collins, General Manager of the Red Sox, left the park this morning to catch the noon train for New York and the World Series. With him were Mrs. Collins and Eddie, Jr.

* * *

Bob Quinn, President of the Bees, has made plans to attend all the World Series games both in New York and Cincinnati with Mrs. Quinn, and his son John, the club's secretary. Jack Onslow, scout, will attend the games in New York only.

* * *

Johnny Thoren of Woodland teamed up with Harry Nettelbladt of Framingham yesterday at the New Bedford Country Club to win the New England Professional Golf Association scotch foursome title. They scored a 39-35—75, despite a high wind which kept all the golfers from low scoring.

* * *

New England gridiron notes: Coach Pat Har' of B. U. has named eight starters for the game Saturday with Franklin and Marshall at Fenway Park as follows: Jame McDonald, right end; Capt. Paul Sullivan, right tackle; Charlie Cremens, right guard; Ray Needham, center; Ray Hartley, left guard; Cliff Fitzpatrick, left end; Jim Cassidy, left half, and George Pantano, quarterback. . . . No contact work for Boston College yesterday. Coach Frank Leahy spent the time polishing flaws in the shifty Notre Dame offence. . . . Capt. John McLaughry of Brown will miss Saturday's game with Amherst because of an injury received in the game with Rhode Island State. . . . Coach Lew Manly of Tufts welcomed with open arms yesterday the appearance of Norman Lister, a sophomore guard, who reported to the Oval for the first time. Previously, Manly had just one guard replacement. . . . Whit Miller, captain of Dartmouth, returned to practice yesterday, after being out for more than two weeks as a result of a knee injury.

* * *

If the Boston Olympets gets by the Fisk Girls of Springfield in the wind-up of softball at the Garden Friday evening, they will have fairly clear claims to New England girls' softball honors. To date each team boasts a win over the other. Before their defeat at the hands of the locals last month, the Springfield girls had enjoyed a 21-game winning streak. Mary Donnelly is expected to pitch for Boston.

G. C.

Royal Aces for Duke

The Duke of Windsor has two holes in one stroke to his credit. He holed the sixth (220 yards) at Royal Wimbledon with a No. 2 wood and holed an iron shot at a course in Brazil.

National Pro Football League

Eastern Division

Club	W	L	Tied	Points For	Points Agst
Detroit	3	0	0	65	28
Green Bay	2	1	0	59	53
Chicago Bears	0	3	0	7	55
Cleveland	1	2	0	60	77
Chicago Cardinals	1	3	0	36	42
Eastern Division					
New York	1	0	1	13	8
Washington	1	0	1	7	0
Brooklyn	2	1	1	42	46
Philadelphia	0	2	1	8	20
Pittsburgh	0	3	0	7	55

Result Oct. 2

Chicago Bears 32, Pittsburgh 0.

Average attendance at 27 major league night games was 24,300.

Hampden-Sydney Appears to Own Plenty of 'Ivy'

Hampden-Sydney, second game opponent for Dartmouth, was founded six months before the Declaration of Independence and is rich in traditions according to word received from the College Press Bureau.

Among the college founders were Patrick Henry, James Madison, John Knox and John Calvin. The college was named in honor of John Hampden and Algernon Sydney, famous English proponents of liberty.

Limited Enrollment

With enrollment limited to 350 students, Hampden-Sydney has a surprising number of prominent alumni. The college has more men per number of alumni in "Who's Who" than any other college or university in the country. Her alumni have founded, revived, or reorganized more than 20 universities, colleges, and theological seminaries, among them the University of Virginia, founded jointly by Jefferson and Joseph C. Cabell; the Medical College of Virginia, Union Theological Seminary; Franklin College, out of which grew the University of Georgia, and the Medical College of Randolph-Macon College.

Has Own Ivy

A Dartmouth alumnus of the class of 1817, Jonathan Cushing, was president of the college from 1821 to 1835.

All of which is a long way from football. Nevertheless it shows that it will be a proud little foe that faces the Green Oct. 7, a foe that will not be awed by the Ivy walls on its invasion of "Ivy League" territory. Apparently Hampden-Sydney has plenty of ivy of its own.

Parker's Punts Stand Out For Wildcat Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H. Oct. 3—"We're not discouraged, just a little disappointed," Head Coach George Sauer said today as he prepared to send his University of New Hampshire Wildcats through a hard practice week pointing toward Northeastern.

Two highlights in the otherwise dismal day against Colby were the showing of Stacey Clark of Marblehead, Mass., and the punting of Clarence Parker of Claremont. Clark made a 65-yard run back of a Colby kick for the Wildcats' only score, while Parker, although weak in tackling and blocking, gave a demonstration of kicks which averaged over 40-yards in eight attempts. A first period kick carried more than 55 yards.

Eddie Sauer, who injured his foot in the Colby encounter, may be out of the Northeastern game. Vitold Wallace of Amesbury, Mass., will be tried at the blocking back spot, although he has had little work in this position. Fred Winterbottom, who injured his knee in practice, is another who may be on the bench. Special attention is being given Pete Urban, 1938 junior varsity end from Claremont, in an attempt to groom him for the weakened right flank.

Mauri Rose was able to coast home victorious in the 1000-mile A. A. U. championship auto race when mishaps eliminated early leaders.

Brown Team Meets Amherst For First Time Since 1920

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 3—With Rhode Island State, initial obstacle on a nine-game schedule, disposed of by a 30-4 score, the Brown grid machine is working hard this week for Amherst, second hurdle in the Brunonians' 54th football campaign, and actually Brown's oldest grid rival.

Brown-Amherst relations date back to 1878, when the Lord Jeffs sent a challenge for a game under Rugby rules, which occasioned the formation of the first Brown team and the Brunonians' debut into intercollegiate football competition.

First Meeting

The first recognized encounter of the eight-game series between the two old New England rivals was played in 1896 and the last in 1920, so that Saturday's contest will mark the first time Brown and Amherst elevens have met in 19 years.

In past tussles, Brown has been victorious five times, Amherst twice, with one game tied, but despite the three-game margin, Lord Jeff teams have always given Brown plenty of trouble, even during the Brunonians' best years.

Rose Bowl Team

As proof of this, in 1915 Amherst defeated the Brown Rose Bowl team, first Eastern representatives at the West Coast classic, and in 1920 one of the strongest teams in the history of Brown football was forced to the limit before registering a 13-0 triumph.

Undefeated in 1938, and "Little Three" champions, Amherst will field a virtually veteran eleven, which will be eager to atone for the 7-6 upset meted out last week by Vermont.

Bolstered by the return of Tom Nash, held out of the Rhode Island contest by an injured leg, Brown will be close to full strength Saturday. Leonard Lubin, reserve guard, has reported and should add depth to the guard situation.

Smooth Attack

The 394 yards compiled overland against Rhode Island testify to the smoothness and power of the Brown running attack, and it is likely that major stress this week will be on defense against Amherst plays.

Bronny Stepczyk, Lou Duesing and Charley Blount all showed to good advantage against Rhode Island as capable ball carriers. Stepczyk was particularly impressive, registering two touchdowns, one a 46-yard off-tackle jaunt. Duesing's 69-yard touchdown excursion was the longest run of the game, and Charley Blount indicated that he may be the broken field runner Coach "Tuss" McLaughry is seeking by giving a brilliant exhibition in the second half after replacing Stepczyk.

B. U., Crimson Meet Friday In Cross Country

Boston University opens its cross country season over the three and one-half-mile Nickerson Field course Friday afternoon, Oct. 6, with Harvard varsity furnishing the opposition.

Coach Win Marling will start a seven-man team composed of four veterans and three newcomers. Capt. Sam Wilson of Needham, Jack Fredriksen of Arlington, Dave Greene of Hyannis, and Lennis Harris of Hartland, Maine, are the veteran lettermen who will be at the starting mark Friday. Jim Igo of Canton, captain of last year's freshman team, and George Byrom of Hartford, Conn., are the two outstanding sophomores who have also made the team. The seventh position is a three-cornered battle between Mel Preble of Farmington, Maine; Jim Sullivan of Medford, and Charles Dolan of Newton, with Preble holding the advantage.

A fifth veteran of last year, Bill Olson of Providence, R. I., who was outdoor track captain, has not as yet reported.

Harvard, incidentally, has eight of its 10 lettermen from last year's undefeated team returning, plus several outstanding sophomores. The returning lettermen are Capt. Penn Tuttle, Eugene Clark, Edmund Childs, John McLaughlin, Robert Nichols, David Simboli, Clifton Stevens, and Richard Wing.

With these veterans on hand, Harvard is a top-heavy favorite to again defeat B. U., but the Terriers may make the meet a bit more interesting than last year.

Brown Booters Meet Amherst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 3—The Brown soccer team will be seeking its first victory of the season Saturday afternoon against Amherst at Providnce in the Brunonians' second New England Inter-collegiate Soccer League clash.

Although defeated 4-2 by Wesleyan last week, Coach Sam Fletcher has reason to believe that his eleven, more than 50 per cent of which is composed of sophomores, will develop into a smooth-working and capable unit before the season is much older.

Art Bijur and Capt. Kelly both submitted excellent defensive games against Wesleyan and are expected to serve as mainstays against the Lord Jeff booters Saturday.

World Series Facts

Opponents—N. Y. Yankees, Cincinnati Reds.

First game—At Yankee Stadium, Wednesday.
Second game—At Yankee Stadium, Thursday.
Third game—At Crosley Field, Saturday.
Fourth game—At Crosley Field, Sunday.
(If Necessary)
Fifth game—At Crosley Field, Monday.
Sixth game—At Yankee Stadium, Wednesday, Oct. 11.
Seventh game—At Yankee Stadium, Thursday, Oct. 12.

All games start at 1:30, Eastern Standard Time.

Probable batteries for opening game—Ruffing and Dickey for Yankees; Derringer and Lombardi for Reds.

In the event of postponement, the entire schedule will be pushed back accordingly.

Seventy-Eight Of Nation's Scribes Selected Winners

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Baseball's experts who voted last April in the Associated Press' annual pennant poll, successfully predicted the National and American league's pennant winners.

Seventy-eight of the 90 participating writers picked the Yankees to win the American League pennant, and 43 nominated the Cincinnati Reds in the National League.

Had First Three

Otherwise, the consensus left something to be desired. It placed the first three teams in the American League—New York, Boston and Cleveland—in their proper positions, but missed the remainder. In the National League, the consensus was accurate only in placing the Reds first and the Phillies last.

The experts went astray principally on the St. Louis Cardinals, Brooklyn Dodgers and Chicago White Sox. The Cards, finishing second, and the Dodgers, placing an astonishing third, did much better than anticipated. The Cards were picked for fifth place and the Dodgers, seventh. The poll relegated the White Sox to the sixth spot, but Jimmy Dykes led the pale hose home in fourth place.

American in Order

Individual honors, without argument, went to Hugh M. Kolbmann of the Philadelphia Evening Ledger, who accurately forecast the American League finish from top to bottom without mistake. Edgar Munzel of the Chicago Herald-American and Otts Hulleberg of the Philadelphia Record picked the proper finishing spot for six of the eight American League clubs.

The National League race was a tougher nut to crack. Nine writers were correct in four of the eight finishing positions, but of these only Jack Conway of the Boston American-Sunday Advertiser and Rud Rennie of the New York Herald Tribune picked the Reds and Cards to place one-two. The others who had four places right were Milt Velsky, Cleveland Plain-Dealer; Fred Bendel, Newark News; Harold Burr, New York Post; Lloyd McMaster, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Sid Mercer, New York Journal-American; Gerry Moore, Boston Globe, and J. Roy Stockton, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Here is a table showing how the clubs actually finished and how they were picked to finish in the consensus:

American League

Club	Finish	Consensus
New York	First	First
Boston	Second	Second
Cleveland	Third	Third
Chicago	Fourth	Sixth
Detroit	Fifth	Fourth
Washington	Sixth	Fifth
Philadelphia	Seventh	Eighth
St. Louis	Eighth	Seventh
National League		
Club	Finish	Consensus
Cincinnati	First	First
St. Louis	Second	Fifth
Brooklyn	Third	Seventh
Chicago	Fourth	Third
New York	Fifth	Second
Pittsburgh	Sixth	Fourth
Boston	Seventh	Sixth
Philadelphia	Eighth	Eighth

Admirers Present Di Maggio a Car

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 3 (AP)—Joe Di Maggio, a Yankee baseball player who rates high not only here but also in his home town of San Francisco, will be able hereafter to drive back and fourth across the continent in style.

At a banquet given in his honor last night by 1,000 of his Newark admirers the Yankee siege gun received a gift of a high-priced automobile.

Queried on the side, he predicted the Yankees would win the World Series which opens in New York tomorrow.

"We'll beat the Cincinnati Reds," he said. "Maybe not in four games, but eventually. Paul Derringer and Bucky Walters, the Reds' ace pitchers, figure to give us some trouble but we should reach both of them for enough runs to win."

'Bob Feller' Day

VAN METER, Iowa, Oct. 3 (AP)—This is "Bob Feller" day here, which means that . . .

Hundreds of Central Iowa residents will join the 400 home town folks in paying tribute to the Cleveland Indians' pitching star.

Gov. George A. Wilson and other state executives will come from the capital city 16 miles away to honor the youth who hurled his way from a village nine to a high spot in the major leagues.

Bob's neighbors—most of whom never have seen their No. 1 citizen in a big league game—will watch him pitch with the local nine in a game against Adel, Iowa.

The celebration—fourth annual homecoming for Van Meter's gift to baseball—will begin at 10 a. m. with a speaking program. The baseball game will be this afternoon, and tonight there will be a dance.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 65
Federal Union Of Democracy Of World Urged
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Parents Rally To Rid Air Of 'Terror' Hours
Balloons Take Radios to Report Weather
Three-Party Battle on Labor Act Is on Way

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Daily Newspaper for All the Family

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Branch Offices: New York, Chicago, Detroit, Miami, St. Louis, Kansas City, San Francisco, Los Angeles Seattle, London, Paris, Geneva.

Cincinnati Hurling vs. New York Batting Sums Up Pre-World Series Estimates

Yankee Power Challenges Cincy's Two-Man Pitching

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—When the Yankees and Cincinnati Reds take the field tomorrow for the 1939 World Series inaugural in this metropolis, the colorful American League pennant winners will again sit in the favored seat—topheavy favorites, in fact, in well-informed quarters. No matter how you approach the situation, Joe McCarthy's wrecking crew figures to be too much ball club for the Reds in this four-out-of-seven game affair. The Yanks have been on top so long it is difficult to vision anyone replacing them.

From the Pacific to the Atlantic, fan sentiment stands quite unanimously behind the confident Cincinnati boys. It is an open secret that most New York critics and customers, though long American League partisans, would like to see a Cincy triumph. Such an outcome would unquestionably be a stimulant to all of baseball next season. The feeling is general that the monopolizing Yankees have roared on the peak of the hill long enough.

More Than Sentiment

But unfortunately, perhaps, a World Series is not decided on sentiment. There is a strong feeling in smart circles that the unmatched offensive power of the New York club is poised to crush the cream of Cincinnati pitching. Once more the scribes who are annually called upon to do pre-series experting, have pulled this ancient query out of the bag: How will the superior National League hurling stand up against the American League slugging? Answer this one and you can pick the winner in the approaching series.

On paper, which means on the records of this past season, McKechnie holds an edge over McCarthy in only one department. Out on the rubber, Bill has the greatest one-two threat since the days of the Dean brothers at St. Louis. Charley "Red" Ruffing is Joe's only outstanding pitcher—outstanding in that important angle, experience. The Yankees are stocked with a number of promising second stringers, whose "spot" pitching this year has created flattering averages. But experience will get the heavy play in the classic, as always. How successful the team of Walters and Derringer—who between them won 52 games during the regular campaign—will be facing the famed New York attack, is a much debated question in this city today.

Great Infield

Aside for the mound, the Yankees seem to outclass their National League opponents in every direction. McCarthy has the No. 1 defensive infield in baseball and perhaps one of the greatest in league history. He has Bill Dickey, the game's front-ranking catcher. He has the game's No. 1 player in Joe Di Maggio. His double play combination of Crosetti and Gordon has brought tears to the eyes of more than one American League manager this season.

In the batter's box the Yanks are likewise far stronger than the Reds. McKechnie's band has piled up a generous assortment of base hits, but their total base average is far behind that of the present world champs. It hardly is necessary to go into detail with figures. The fact that the New Yorkers have the greatest run-producing machine in the land has been apparent for some time. It functions against all types of pitching, including the types served up by Walters and Derringer. Bill Lee was more than just a good pitcher for the Chicago Cubs last year, but the Yanks chased him all over Wrigley Field in the Fall. Only Carl Hubbell has had any manner of success meeting McCarthy in these classics.

Schedule Important

By way of offering encouragement to National Leaguers, the Reds have one paramount point in their favor. Perhaps two. The first concerns the schedule. Following the first two games at New York, there will be an open date before the classic continues at Cincinnati. As McKechnie is depending heavily on two pitchers, it is possible that this extra rest will work against the Yankees. The more often the Big Two can work without excessive strain, the more encouraging their chances.

Although some people laugh it off, ball players will tell you that the law of averages will weigh heavily on the Yankees. You see, no team in history has won four World Series crowns in succession. The Giants could have, but failed in the fourth series. The current Yankees have captured three in a row. There is no logical reason, of course, why this law should play a part in baseball, and yet, it often does.

Thompson Works

McKechnie personally feels that if he can break even at New York this week, he stands a good chance of beating McCarthy at Crosley Field. The home team is always given a slight edge. McCormick, Goodman and Lombardi, who furnish the Cincy power, are accustomed to the background and shadows of their home park. Young Junior Thompson, who will probably be called upon to pitch the third game for the Reds, will have more confidence at Crosley Field.

However, all hints in favor of the Reds seemed dwarfed by the lengthy succession of Yankee triumphs and the offensive standards which have fallen before them. World Series games—any baseball games—are won by scoring runs. The Yanks can score runs and in bunches. They have rolled over runs consistently against a number of big winning American League hurlers this summer. They have been a team without the habit of beating itself; apparently incapable of folding up in a so-called crucial series. Experience is vastly on their side. The Reds are inspired, but so are the Yankees. They are relaxed and rested from the hard schedule behind them. The Reds were under pressure right down to the tape.

The Yankees will rise or fall with their bats. The Reds will win or lose with Walters and Derringer. But somehow, those famous bats have boomed so constantly in recent classic history, their memory is not easily pushed aside.

Harvard Enters Fifth Season Under Harlow

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week end began the fifth season of Harvard football as coached by Richard Cresson Harlow, ornithologist by hobby and football coach by vocation. Before this opening game—against Bates—a perusal of the records, without study of circumstances, does not exactly flatter the veteran professor of gridiron strategy and birds' eggs.

Harvard, as taught by the Pocono Mountaineer, has played a total of 32 varsity contests and losses match the triumphs evenly at 15-all with two tie games. The ties were considered moral victories. This Saturday should see Harvard trample the Bobcats, who are entering their first season under a new coach and the manpower favors the Crimson.

Assuming that the result is as expected, Harvard will enter the credit side of the result ledger and if the Harvards continue fulfilling expectations, Harlow should show more victories than defeats for a five-season record. Better days for Harvard football are at hand and Dick Harlow should experience a little joy instead of gloom.

Solace in Two Years

Harlow's first year at Harvard came and went with memories of only three victories as against five defeats and the victories were against weak opponents, Springfield, Brown, and New Hampshire. The second season was hardly cheery in that the Crimson continued without a major victory, winning against Amherst, Brown, and Virginia. Solace came in a tie, 14 to 14, with a Fritz Crisler Princeton team.

Then came a turn decidedly for the better. The curtain dropped on the third season, 1937, with Harvard's record showing five victories, one moral victory in the guise of a scoreless tie with Navy, only two defeats, and the Big Three title by defeat of Princeton and Yale.

Last year the season got away badly in that Harvard lost its first four games, all major affairs, Brown, Cornell, Army and Dartmouth. But salvage was available in the next four games which were victories including the Big Three honor again.

Army and Dartmouth

All told Richard Cresson Harlow has coached Harvard teams to two victories and two defeats against Yale, and two victories, one defeat and one tie against Princeton—the objective game on a Crimson schedule. He has definite scores to settle with Army and Dartmouth in that those two have beaten him a total of eight times.

Whether unforeseen misfortune rules otherwise is not predictable, but indications are that the Harlow regime has its best chance to turn the tide against Army and Dartmouth this season and an even chance to take the Big Three honor again. With those prospects in view and a better than even hope against Bates, Chicago, and New Hampshire, only Pennsylvania appears insurmountable at the moment.

It is not that this is the best team Harvard has had under Harlow necessarily, though that could be true. It is more that opponents all down the line are a little more vulnerable. Penn, of course, is considered definitely on the upgrade and at this distant point thought to be too much for Harvard.

Biggest Problem

The biggest problem facing Harlow right now is his own team. It needs experience desperately, along with a hurry call for ends, more depth at center, and help to break loose a fancy back in its triple threat, Capt. Torbie Macdonald. Only an optimist without a semblance of caution would go far for Harvard now, but Dick Harlow rates among the first 10 coaches in the country, and given a needed, helpful lift at opportune times this team might surprise one and all.

Saturday is the beginning, and the only disappointment to this writer would be a defeat at the beginning, or Chicago, or Army, or Dartmouth, or Princeton, or New Hampshire, or Yale. A pleasant surprise would be a victory over Penn.

Probable Batteries for First Series Game

Wide World

1—Bill Dickey, Yankees' veteran catcher. 2—Charlie (Red) Ruffing, ace hurler of the Yanks, who is to start the first game. 3—Paul Derringer, of the one-two Cincinnati pitching staff, Bucky Walters being the other. Inset—Ernie Lombard, hard-hitting Cincinnati catcher.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Yankees Ignore Commission Law

NEW YORK—National Commission law makes it possible for the World Series to extend through seven games. It rarely does, however, while the rowdy Yankees are participating. Last fall they toured the course in par, taking four straight from the frightened Chicago Cubs; the year before they tripped over a slender challenger by the name of Carl Hubbell and stayed around for five.

* * *

There is a note of unwavering optimism in the combined voices of the Cincinnati Reds. Theirs is the confidence of a young and inexperienced National League champion. But, of course, seven American League clubs voiced a similar optimism last April and look where they are now—scattered all over the country.

* * *

If you have a vacation coming the week after next, don't make the mistake of planning to witness the sixth and seventh classic games at Yankee Stadium. By that time the Reds will have had enough of the Bronx boys, no doubt. You might just as well buy yourself a pair of shoes and walk around the World's Fair.

* * *

It is pointed out that Friday of this week is set aside for traveling between New York and Cincinnati. But confidentially, this date is left open to give the exhausted National League outfielders a period of much-needed relaxation. After all, not even well-conditioned athletes can go on chasing Yankee hits forever.

* * *

American Leaguers find these October days most enjoyable. They strut around among members of the rival circuit in hotel lobbies and on the playing field before game time, gloating and sputtering about what the Yanks are doing with their loaded bats. By the way, did the National League ever think of stealing those Yankee bats? It may be an old one, but it might slow them down until they could get some more. I said might. There is the chance that the Yanks could win just as handily with the clubhouse broom.

* * *

Mr. Powel Crosley, Jr., might personally give his Reds a lift by piloting his plane to New York and dropping bombs on Yankee Stadium. In an emergency, the classic would need to be shifted to the Polo Grounds. In six World Series at the stadium, the Yanks have dropped just one game and that went 10 innings.

* * *

Those Boston fans who wept when the Red Sox were definitely eliminated from the American League pennant race should dry their eyes and listen: Regardless of what you may have read in the papers, the Sox at no time were a serious threat to the Yankees. So you see, friends, they did not lose the race because they were not actually in it.

* * *

To the press, the Yankees might be termed unpopular champions. World Series time offers the one opportunity during the long campaign when the self-appointed expert can convene with his fraternity brothers. The Fourth Estate meets informally in a carefully prepared ball room at press headquarters and talks over old times until the sun bathes the Statue of Liberty. New and lasting friendships are cultivated. Ones of long standing are renewed. But Yankee bludgeons usually reduce these sessions to four days.

* * *

To the Yankees, the venture is annually a financial success. For giving a group of defenseless National Leaguers a lasting baseball lesson, each of the destructive New York tutors is paid in the generous vicinity of $6,000. Although the club management will not admit it, this is as much as some of the popular heroes get for laboring through the regular season.

* * *

In the spring, the Yankees begin rooting for the Chicago Cubs. The large assortment of box seats at Wrigley Field brings a rich return through the World Series gate. But the Yankees should kick! Did they ever stop to consider the poor undernourished St. Louis Browns, who play a losing game year after year? Or to think over the somewhat hopeless plight of the Cincinnati Reds, who on Wednesday will be turned loose unprotected in the hostile stadium?

* * *

In Coach Hank Gowdy, Bill McKechnie has a direct descendent of the amazing 1914 Braves. If the Yankees are interested, Hank would like to retell that ancient story of how he helped take four straight from the favored Athletics. He'd better make the tale short, however, because the Yanks are not planning to stay around long.

* * *

Whatever happens during the next few days, they will always be able to say: "Bill McKechnie was a nice fellow."

Big Ten Conference Starts Colorful Campaign Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 3—What stacks up to become a typical Big Ten football campaign — i. e. a day-by-day struggle clear to the finish—will get under way Saturday with the lone Conference opener being staged by Indiana and Iowa at Iowa City.

Although both of these teams are picked for the second division on the experts' pre-season calculations, their performances in their inaugural combats last week indicate that they are well-matched and capable of playing big time football this week—especially with both outfits stimulated by going into the Big Ten race with their armor still shining.

Anderson's Debut

Coach Eddie Anderson, the new Iowa mentor who formerly played at Notre Dame in the days of George Gipp, and more recently tutored successfully at Holy Cross, is striving valiantly to bring the Hawkeyes back to the standard of Howard Jones' postwa. elevens. An Iowa boy himself, Anderson, even while at Notre Dame, used to express the thought occasionally that he really should have gone to Iowa and battled for his home state. And always his ambition has been to lead the Hawkeyes, so with this extra sentiment he can be counted on to put everything possible into building up the great corn state's football fortunes.

In Nile Kinnick, senior halfback who was held back by injuries all last season, Iowa has a backfield ace who is rated by Coach Anderson as the equal of Notre Dame's famous Marchy Schwartz of recent vintage as an all-around performer. Kinnick started the year off in great style last Saturday as the Hawkeyes ran up a 41-to-0 count on South Dakota by making three touchdowns and dropkicking five conversions.

Zimmer vs. Kinnick

Matched against Kinnick this Saturday will be Harold "Red" Zimmer, 145-pound Hoosier back, who starred as Indiana drew a 7-to-7 tie out of their tough opener with the rough and ready Nebraska Cornhuskers, who this week will face Minnesota in their traditional battle at Lincoln, Neb. The Gophers opened up 62 to 0 over Arizona, with Harold Van Every, crack left halfback, glittering.

Some of the insiders are counting on the Golden Gophers to slide slightly this season in face of the competition expected from such teams in the Conference as Purdue, Northwestern, Michigan and perhaps one or two others.

Purdue played a fine opener against Notre Dame, losing only on a goal from the field, as 40,000 packed the Notre Dame stadium, indicating that the war has not tempered Americans' enthusiasm for a fine athletic game. With a great fullback in Lou Brock, and plenty of speed, the Boilermakers will be tough, as they just seemed to find themselves on a drive in the last quarter against the Irish. Purdue has this week off to prime for their important tussle with Minnesota two weeks hence.

Northwestern Ready

Ranking with Purdue in preseason favoritism is Northwestern's ample and able squad, which will face a tough opener Saturday against Tom Stidham's classy Oklahoma club. Stidham, who coached the Northwestern line in the Dick Hanley regime, would like nothing better than to polish off his former employers, and he probably has a team that will come at least fairly close to doing it. All eyes will be on Bill DeCorrevont, Northwestern's famous sophomore running back, who was considered the greatest prep star in Chicago history.

Michigan as always will face its neighbor, Michigan State, this Saturday with doubt and concern. The agriculture division of the motor state's educational facilities has lost some good men, such as Pingle, but Fritz Crisler at Ann Arbor still has his great backs, including Tom Harmon. Crisler has some worries about replenishing his line, which is big enough but may lack some of the speed required for success in football in these high-geared times.

Ohio State's razzle-dazzle boys will begin passing the ball around against Missouri of the Valley Conference at Columbus, while Wisconsin, which got by its opener with its old rival Marquette, only by a point-after touchdown, 14 to 13, will entertain Texas this Saturday. After the departure of the great Howie Weiss, last year's star fullback of the Badgers, some dopesters feel that Harry Stuhldreher's team may decline a few notches this year.

Illinois Schedule

However, if they do they probably will have plenty of company, judging from the opening performances of a couple of other Big Ten entries. Chicago showed signs of lacking sufficient pre-game practice scrimmage and tackling while losing to little Beloit, 6 to 0, while Illinois also was discouraging to its followers in a scoreless tie with Bradley of the Little Nineteen.

Chicago this week probably faces enough competition in Wabash, while Illinois will rest for its trip to Southern California the following week as the real beginning of "impossible" schedule, including also: Indiana, Northwestern, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio State, and Chicago. On present form, the veteran Bob Zuppke would seem to be doing well if he plucked the Chicago game out of that set-up. Illinois apparently got little help from "Flip" Anders, famous colored sprinter from Moline, who was shifted from halfback to end. He is the first colored boy to make the team in Zuppke's regime.

Red Wings Halt Louisville Nine In Fourth Game

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 3 (AP)—You might get a good man down but it's difficult to keep him down.

For example, look at the Junior World's Series between Rochester of the International League and Louisville of the American Association.

Rochester, league batting champion, was held to 14 hits in the first three games, but had a field day last night, bombarding six Louisville pitchers for 20 hits to win, 13 to 3, and square the series at two games apiece.

Louisville, which finished next to last in team batting in its league, made 10 hits but tight pitching in the pinches by Mike Ryba and John Grodzicki and smart fielding by Harry Davis and Marty Marion pinched off most of the scoring chances. Ryba thus avenged his defeat in the first game.

Players participating in the series will split a $16,193.85 melon on a 60-40 basis, the winning team getting the larger percentage.

Figures announced last night placed the winning team's total at $9,716.31 and the losing team's at $6,477.54. The players' pool represents 60 per cent of the gross receipts of the first four games.

In addition, the players cut in on receipts from play-offs in their respective leagues. Rochester's team won approximately $6,000 and Louisville about $4,000.

John Bromwich Wins on Coast

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 3 (AP)—John Bromwich of Australia won the Pacific Southwest tennis singles and shared with his countryman, Adrian Quist, the doubles crown.

Bromwich defeated Franjo Puncec of Yugoslavia 4--6, 6—0, 6—2, 6—4 to take the singles title. Paired with Quist, he downed Jack Crawford and Harry Hopman, fellow Australians, 4—6, 2—6, 6—1, 6—0, 6—4, in doubles.

Alice Marble won the women's singles, defeating Dorothy Bundy, Santa Monica, 9—7, 6—1.

In mixed doubles Miss Marble paired with Hopman and lost to Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Boston, and Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., 6—2, 6—8, 6—4.

Army-Navy Game At Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3 (AP)—The annual Army-Navy football game will be played at Philadelphia's Municipal Stadium for three more years at least under a lease signed yesterday.

The agreement for the site of the 1940, 1941, and 1942 games also contains an option for renewal for two additional years.

It was signed by Acting Mayor George Connell, Capt. E. K. McKee of the Navy and Lieut. Col. Louis E. Hibbs of the Army.

The 1939 game, to be played here Dec. 2, will be the 40th between the two teams and the 22nd played at Philadelphia, the last eight in a row.

Blood Resigns

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 3 (AP)—Johnny Blood today resigned as coach of the Pittsburgh Pirate Professional team in the wake of the club's third defeat in as many starts this season.

His resignation was handed to President Art Rooney a few hours after the Bucs suffered a 32-0 licking at the hands of the Chicago Bears in a National League Contest.

Giants Seek Whizzer

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 3 (AP)—The New York Giants of the National Professional Football League are seeking Byron (Whizzer) White, former Colorado University halfback, who played last season with Pittsburgh, Art Rooney, President of the Pirates has disclosed.

White arrived a few days ago from England after the war in Europe caused cessation of all Rhodes Scholarships at Oxford University, one of which he held.

Catcher Dickey and Second-Sacker Gordon led Yank hitters in the percentage column for the 1938 World Series with .400 each.

Amateurs Checked

The United States Golf Association is keeping a watchful eye for violators of the amateur code. Each entrant in the 1939 amateur championship was asked to name his employer, the nature of his employer's business and the nature of his own business. Dick Chapman, one of the contenders, worked as a blues singer.

In the early days of the championship such a regulation would have brought out the fact that many of the contestants were rich men's sons.

Curtis Jarvis raced around a golf course nine times without exceeding 80 for any round.

And Talking of . . . Billiards

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Carrying On

LONDON—"Business as usual—more or less," is the slogan for English billiards and Snookers' Pool at the start of the 1939-40 season. And judging from the program contemplated it seems set to be more than less. For the body controlling these highly popular indoor games here proposes to arrange the English Professional Championships in London, as usual, and has plans under discussion for deciding the amateur championship—normally a nation-wide proposition, involving hundreds of competitors—in some form modified to suit war-time needs.

Professional competitions never cause any difficulty on the score of numbers, for you could count the real stars in the paid ranks here on the fingers of both hands and even then include a few who would not be accounted to stand much of a chance against the others in a serious match on level terms.

Pro to Tour

Like every other sport, Billiards and Snooker are to be utilized now to give the maximum entertainment to people in the fighting forces and those engaged on other forms of national service. Which means pretty well the entire male population and a fair proportion of the feminine one as well. And I learn that it is the hope of the Billiards Association to arrange sectional championships for many of these people and to encourage the professionals to tou around camps and depots giving exhibitions that will be keenly appreciated.

Billiards and Snooker—or the other way round, if we wish to put them in order of present-day popularity—are games with a following so enormous that you can only guess at it. And there is nothing that delights amateur players of all grades more than to watch the professionals in action. At no other game is the gulf between the unpaid player and the paid so unbridgably wide as it is on the billiards table, and to the man who thinks that he is doing extremely well if he makes a billiards break of fifty the ball-control exercised by the maestros as they rattle up hundred after hundred—thousand after thousand even—is little short of wizardry.

Latterly Billiards, by far the older game played with three balls two white, one red) has been supplanted in public favor by Snooker involving the use of 15 red balls, six colored ones, and a white one, always the one that you strike with the cue. You hope.

Serious Game

While English billiards, played on a table with six pockets, is a very deep and serious game—a test of mathematical exactitude in the application of dynamics—Snooker is more of a breezy, knock-about business. It is, as probably you know, a matter of "potting" balls into pockets and controlling the ball with which you do it. And you can do these things well enough to have a great deal of fun even if your cue action is a horrible sight and your exact comprehension of what you are trying to do rather limited.

But unless you know something of Billiards and can employ to a certain degree the technique of that inordinately difficult game, your repertoire is severely limited and a sense of ineffectiveness tends to creep in as any spectators who may be around the place tend to creep out.

As the preference for Snooker over Billiards developed in clubs and public halls, the professionals followed the swing of fashion. With the result that in the past few seasons they too have played far more Snooker than billiards.

Their interpretation of the game is a sheer delight. While their exquisite cleverness at billiards passes almost beyond comprehension and becomes so nearly infallible that it might be termed tedious—long sequences of "nursery" cannons and things of that sort—their Snooker is a most diverting business, what with the plonk of the balls into the pockets, driven there at times as fast as the eye can follow, the occasion for spectacular demonstrations of cue and ball control, the engineering and eluding of "snookers," and the translation of players' personality into stroke and counter-stroke.

Snooker, though I guess you know it already, is said to have been laid when a player finds that a ball or balls interposed between the ball or balls that he is required to strike with the cue ball prevent his playing a direct shot at his objective.

In recent years, one of the most striking features of billiards and Snooker—and very nice striking too in many cases—has been the number of women and girls who have taken up the pastimes. They have serious championships of their own, and although there is a great disparity between the standard of their skill and that of men they really must be said to have made remarkable strides considering the overwhelmingly masculine environment in which the game has been nurtured to its present popularity. Formerly, billiard tables were frequently met with in private houses. And now they are having something of a come-back in this quarter owing to the curtailment of public entertainment in many places as the result of war.

Marberry Almost Pitches No-Hitter

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 3 (AP)—Ancient Fred Marberry stood out in the chill wind last night and came within one hit—a ninth inning single—of hurling his second no-hit, no-run game of a grand career of 20 years in baseball.

The 40-year-old veteran stopped Nashville's Vols, 11-0, to send his Fort Worth mates into the seventh and deciding game of the Dixie Series.

Marberry out-pitched, out-talked, and out-foxed the Vols. Only four men reached base on Marberry, two getting walks, one on Shortstop Buster Chatham's error and the fourth—the one that hurt—Shortstop Williams' clean single with one out in the ninth.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

One of the Outstanding Proofs That Emma Willard Was Right

As the School in Troy Chalks Off 125 Years It Looks Back to a Pioneer Educator Who Had Faith in Girls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"They'll be educatin' the cows next," was what an indignant farmer said when he heard about Emma Hart Willard for the first time. It was back in 1819 and he heard that this pioneer among women educators had some ideas which seemed to indicate that women might be able to study the things that men studied. He was particularly upset since he had just seen the "Plan for Improving Female Education" which Mrs. Willard submitted to Governor De Witt Clinton in that year.

You could hardly blame him though. After all, he lived at a time when women were supposed to do nothing but sit at home and spin. Sit at home and spin and cook and make sure that their husbands had, from their hands, not only the usual warmed slippers, but a "Yes, m'lord," attitude in general.

Emma Willard lived in the early nineteenth century.

She was a little girl in 1800; a little girl who decided that trying to work out a geometric problem before the fireplace of her Connecticut home was much more fun than, say, making a sampler, or wondering if she could ever paint a picture of a sunset. She had seen pictures of sunsets that her Berlin, Connecticut, girl friends painted. Samplers and sunset pictures were signs of education in young ladies of those times.

Feminine Accomplishments

Of course they berried and preserved and braided straw for summer hats, too, but that kind of thing was more or less stereotyped. It was expected of any good daughter. When the daughter wanted to show that she was actually on the road to higher education, however, she brought out a needle and thread or a paintbrush and box. Accomplishments, that is what they were known as. And they were included in every school curriculum of the day.

But they were not enough to satisfy the kind of mind that 12-year-old Emma possessed. She actually had more fun working out a problem of geometry. It was the kind of thing that interested her so much that, afterwards, when she was teaching at her own school in Waterford, New York, she illustrated her mathematics course by a method that would get the endorsement of any of this country's champions of progressive education.

She brought potatoes and turnips and apples to the classroom, carved them into cones and pyramids and let the bewildered little girls in wide skirts peer at them wide-eyed first. Then they felt them and thought about them and understood.

These little girls were just like hundreds of others who studied under Emma Willard at the school which she opened in Middlebury, Vermont, in 1814, then moved, five years later, to Waterford, New York, and finally in 1821 to Troy, New York, where it was first known as the Troy Female Seminary.

Troy Female Seminary! The name itself brings you back to another century. If you had had the opportunity to peek through a window of the school in those days you would have seen young ladies in long, full, high-waisted dresses, frowning into textbooks. They would have been studying geography, algebra, modern languages, painting, history, and natural philosophy. No school for girls in the entire country undertook such a complete course at that time.

No school engaged in such a sane, such a practical daily program for its students. At six-thirty they rose and studied for half an hour. After another half hour (this devoted to exercise) they had breakfast. The morning was given over to more study, then, after dinner there was time to visit their schoolmates, to walk, and look over their wardrobes.

The subject of wardrobes is very clearly gone into in a blue catalogue dated 1852.

"Mrs. Willard," it pointed out, "wishes the dress of her pupils during school hours to consist of some inexpensive material made in plain style."

No Jewelry Allowed

Calico, gingham, or crepe was approved, but if so much as a tiny ring were brought out of a horsehair trunk there would have been violent shaking of head in disapproval. Brochures from the Emma Willard School of today show the same concern for an under-emphasis on dress. Sleeveless jumpers, with crisp white waists seem to be preferred. It is interesting to compare these knee-high jumpers of today with the trailing skirts worn by Troy Seminary young ladies in the early days. It is interesting, too, to muse over the fact that, advanced as Emma Willard was, she was also a person who might, in the interests of expediency, seem conventional.

Her early nineteenth century course in physiology, for example, made this concession to the conventions of the day; all the textbooks' illustrations showing the human form were discreetly covered over with a plain brown paper.

It was only in such unimportant instances as this, however, that Emma Willard seems, now, dated at all. In every other way a present day investigator can only sit back and wonder of what sort of stuff the lady was made. Without going too much into her personal history, it might be well to point out that her zeal for the advancement of education among women was brought to the personal attention of Lafayette, representing the French Government, and Sir Lafran de Hovey, representing Queen Victoria of England.

A Century And a Quarter

Lafayette will come to life again, when the Emma Willard School, as it has been called since 1892, and now more flourishing than ever, celebrates its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary at Troy, New York, during the week end of Oct. 6, 7, and 8. There will be a pageant in which his words in praise of Mrs. Willard's amazing pioneer work will be spoken. The words of John Quincy Adams, too, will echo again in Troy. A speaker in the pageant will recall when he said:

"Mrs. Willard, your purpose of improving female education has my approbation and hearty good wishes, but with regard to any assistance from Congress I am sorry but you must expect nothing more. Congress will do nothing for the education of boys except to make them soldiers. Any application for female education would be fruitless."

Discouraging words for anyone except for a person of Mrs. Willard's caliber. She answered him by saying that her interest in women's education was such that neither love of domestic ease nor dread of responsibility would deter her from risking its success. And her actions spoke far, far louder than her words.

Many of these incidents will be recalled vividly to students, alumnae, and visitors when the exercises of the anniversary take place. They will learn among other things that over 13,000 young women attended the school in its first 50 years and that these young women came from all over the United States.

They will learn, too, that Mount Holyoke, Wellesley, Vassar, and Smith followed 20 to 40 years after Troy had been established. Then they will hear Dr. James Laurence Meader, President of Russell Sage College; Dr. J. Edgar Park, President of Wheaton College, and Miss Mildred Helen McAfee, President of Wellesley College, speakers at the educational convocation and anniversary dinner on Saturday.

They will hear all of the great lady's achievements. They may even hear one that has been overlooked by many. It is that Emma Willard wrote the words for an American hymn which seems to be pretty well assured of immortality.

The hymn is "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep."

Rittase: De Witt Ward

1. Girls of the schools of today are encouraged, even required, to take physics or chemistry, yet they need look back no more than 125 years to a day when it was considered foolhardy to try to teach girls and women any academic subjects at all. Much of their educational freedom, did they but know it, girls and women owe to Emma Willard. The girls seen here are at the Emma Willard School, Troy, N. Y. 2. Kellas Hall and Slocum Hall as seen from the front campus, Emma Willard School. These beautiful school buildings were made possible through the gifts of Mrs. Russell Sage. 3. Emma Willard is one of the seven women honored by the Hall of Fame of New York University where this bust commemorates her. 4. Looking across the Emma Willard campus to the gymnasium. 5. Mrs. Willard might, we think, be proud and grateful, could she be here today and see this line of happy, free, self-confident modern school girls, pupils of the Emma Willard School. 6. The famous old Troy Female Seminary, pioneer in education for girls and women. In 1821 the citizens of Troy raised $4,000, bought Moulton's Coffee House, and invited Mrs. Willard to bring her school to Troy. The present Emma Willard School for Girls, a direct descendant of the Troy Female Seminary, and of the schools in Middlebury, Vt., and Waterford, N. Y., that preceded it, is celebrating its 125th anniversary on Oct. 6, 7, and 8. Three college presidents will be among the speakers.

Rural High School Enrollment

Question: What is the enrollment in rural high schools? How many of high school age in rural areas go to high school?

Reply: According to the most recent figures available there are approximately 2,200,000 students in rural high schools. This amounts to about one-third of the total high school enrollment in the country and about 60 per cent of the rural population of high school age. In non-rural areas the proportion of those attending high school is somewhat higher.

The above material was provided by Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.—Education Editor.

Your Study Group and the Fireside Series

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Several Study Groups have asked for suggestions on how to handle the "World at Your Fireside" series. I am glad you are planning to base your study of world affairs this autumn upon this series. I have seen advance proofs of the makeup and they are exciting. Of course the actual series will be written almost from day to day, for it is dealing with day-to-day events as they show trends. There will be questions and answers, maps, photographs, lists of references, and brief articles of discussion.

The series runs daily. Most of your groups meet once in two weeks or at most, once a week for this study. Some groups may like to divide the material among the members by days, and when you come together make up a symposium of questions and discussion. This is feasible because each day's subject, while related to all the others, is yet able to stand alone. A Study Group of six, or a multiple of six, can therefore handle it this way. Other ways can be based on types of subjects, such as War Issues, the Refugee Problem, Minorities, or Propaganda, everyone in the group following the series closely each day and picking from each day's presentation, the material relating to his or her chosen specific subject. Again, forum leaders might be chosen in rotation, and the material parceled out for panel discussion, the rest of the club adding to the information and discussion from the floor.

There are of course many other ways of using this series, and you will discover them. Will you write this column, letting us know how you work it out and how you are getting along?—Chairman.

* * *

California

Dear Chairman:

May I, too, draw up a chair at the Tuesday meeting of the Round Tablers? I've been an interested onlooker for—well, ever since the Round Table appeared in our beloved Monitor. Some of the letters which are printed express such, shall I say, "mature" thinking that it's wonderful to know they are the thoughts of young men and women of the Round Table age. Of course, it's high time we do look around us and see "things" as they are and do our part as young citizens in a land so beautiful and wonderful as is ours.

Because of stories in books, magazines, and papers, I take it for granted that everyone knows that California is a beautiful State. Therefore, I am proud to say that I am a native daughter. But there surely is no selfishness along with my being proud—in fact, that's the reason I want to share it with others who may not have the opportunity of visiting us. One of my hobbies is painting with oils, but if anyone would be interested in a pen painted picture of the beauties of Southern California or the huge redwood trees, I shall be very happy to correspond.

We live in a very large and interesting world, and "Uncle Sam" is ever ready to help to make it possible to send letters to any city or town whose name is on the map.

With good wishes to all Round Tablers and to our Chairman.

(Miss) M. A. S.

* * *

Gilbert and Sullivan Locally

New York City

Dear Chairman and Round Table Friends:

Having recently caught up with Round Table meetings of the past month, I realize anew the stimulation of such an exchange of ideas and friendships and feel grateful for its influence and opportunity.

The subjects of music, language, and international oneness seemed to predominate. Is not music itself an international bond which disregards the so-called barriers of time, space, and race?

Some week ago Miss H. W. L. expressed a desire for more local opera production. Opera on a grander scale might very well develop from such small but enthusiastic beginnings as a light opera company formed by an inspired voice teacher and her students. These young people joined forces with an orchestral group and successfully produced a Gilbert and Sullivan favorite. Such a venture calls for inspired leadership, courage, and loving co-operation. It reaps a harvest of enrichment both for the performers and for the community.

WPA orchestras have become self-sustaining, or partially so. Perhaps some of you know of WPA sponsored opera groups which have proved themselves. High schools have recognized the need for awakening interest in the world's great music, especially in communities which are not consciously music-loving.

I should love to hear from anyone anywhere who is interested in music, literature, librarianship and people! (Miss) D. C.

* * *

There are so many special "weeks" dedicated to this thing and that, during the year, that we probably can't begin to keep track of them all, let alone celebrate them. But this week of October 1-7 really should belong to us particularly. It is announced by the United States Post Office as National Letter Writing Week. Letter writing is certainly this column's middle name. Through letters we are spanning vast geographical distances, and forming imperishable friendships that build toward a better world order.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Heard by Our Students

"Far too many of the college graduates throughout the world use their knowledge merely to lift their own level of prosperity." Thus, the seats of the mighty are filled by those who attempt to justify any steps which lead them to power. Many colleges are trying to make education more effective at this moment by evolving this curriculum or that. Here we have a return to the classics; there an expansion of the social studies, a new type of current political science or what not. What we need is not a revision of subject matter, but the dedication of our best youth to the cause of human welfare, a different conception of what success is, a recognition of spiritual values.

"The war will be over some time and so, also, will your college course. If with head high you pursue the even tenor of your ways, seeking through literature and art and science and technical avenues to fit yourself for high-minded citizenship, then when the shouting and the tumult cease, you will find yourself prepared to play a man's part in whatever reconstruction may be necessary."

—President William Mather Lewis of Lafayette College to the student body at the annual convocation.

Soap Bubbles Help Solve Aircraft Problems

Solving the problem of aircraft stress and strain is one of the latest uses scientists have found for soap bubbles. Prof. H. W. March, of the University of Wisconsin mathematics department, and G. W. Traynor, now chief of the forest products division of the national forestry service, have successfully used soap bubbles in determining the twist resistence of all kinds and shapes of airplane wing beams.

Honor System At Skidmore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The Honor System at Skidmore College is directed toward the practical education of the students, in group responsibility. The faculty agreement made with the student body last year points out their belief that training in personal responsibility for the honorable conduct of oneself and one's group is of great importance in an education for individual maturity and social usefulness, and explains that the liberal policies of the college are based on the assumption that students are intelligent and mature in their attitudes toward individual and social responsibility and can therefore be trusted to use their freedom wisely.

In an endeavor to clarify the attitude of the college community toward the various features of the Honor System, the College Government Association has issued a very comprehensive "Honor" booklet interpreting the system, and specifically the student pledge as well as the faculty agreement, and listing the essential obligations of constructive citizenship in the college community.

It is explained that college regulations necessary for upholding the community standards are not arbitrarily imposed, but are arrived at by democratic procedures, the policy being flexible and progressive and changes made to meet changing conditions from time to time, expressive of the will of the majority. Any student seeking membership in Skidmore College must understand clearly in advance the obligations involved in the honor code and must willingly agree to assure her share of the responsibilities.

The honor system at Skidmore is upheld mainly by the individual's own responsibility and integrity and the dependence placed upon students to report their own infractions of rules, believing that the strongest possible deterring influence for a weak individual is the knowledge that the group will not tolerate breaches of its standards nor of the pledge which is a condition of membership. To prevent and to correct attitudes and conduct harmful to the individual and to the group, every member of the community must accept the responsibility not only for her own integrity but for the integrity of others.

Course for Modern Car Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Operation of the modern automobile, selection of the optimum model for each user, proper financing, fuel problems, insurance, and safe driving are some of the phases of study offered in a new class just formed by the University of California Extension Division, for adults under direction of Adrian D. Keller, associate in mechanic arts on the local campus of the State university. The course, entitled "Automobile Problems for the Purchaser and User," is given in the downtown "campus" building of the Extension Division, and is believed to be one of the first of its kind.

"Hidden" Verses of the Bible on

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The Bible is a veritable Treasure Chest of practical help and inspiration, but hundreds of its verses are often overlooked. These verses are literally *hidden away*, and are found only by chance if the student depends on any but the most up-to-date method.

The following well-known verses: "Then I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall yield her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit. And your threshing shall reach unto the vintage and the vintage shall reach unto the sowing time, and ye shall eat your bread to the full, and dwell in your land safely."—Leviticus 26:4, 5 are outstanding verses on the important subject of Supply. Yet the subject word Supply is not included in the wording, and the verses might be entirely overlooked if the student were depending on the old style method of finding and running references. The verses are literally hidden away.

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To aid you in this discovery and study of "hidden" verses, as well as others, the System Bible Study classifies its verses by idea as well as subject word. Thus, in this work you find the above from Leviticus and over 11 pages of other helpful verses under the subject of Supply. All verses are gathered, grouped and printed word for word. The System Bible Study is the first book to gather and print exhaustive verses under the headings of Supply and Preserver. You have no references to look up and run. Your entire time can be spent in study.

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Faraway South Africa Opens Its Scenic Album to Tourists

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tourists who go all the way to South Africa never, that is, hardly ever, leave without visiting Cape Town. And when in Cape Town there are at least four things which must be done. (1) A visit to the colorful and interesting market district. (2) A ride into the attractive residential market district. (3) A trip up Table Mountain. (4) A tour along the new 125-mile marine drive which encircles the whole picturesque Cape Peninsula.

It is the spectacular marine drive, however, which is stealing Cape Town's scenic show. Travelers from many countries all over the world claim it as one of the finest of its kind in existence. It is compared with the renowned Corniche road in South of France.

Cut out from the rocky mountain side which skirts the coast the road reveals a riot of Nature, where mighty rocks in gaunt, whimsical shapes seem to be flung in the way to make an impassable barrier between mankind and its quest for this rugged beauty.

Turning northwards the road passes through many small coastal resorts, built into the mountains overlooking False Bay. To the east, across the bay, rises the Hottentot Holland range, and ahead the road dips into the vineyards of Groote Constantia on the Groote Schuur, the old home of Cecil Rhodes. It then twists round the massive buttresses of Table Mountain into Cape Town.

* * *

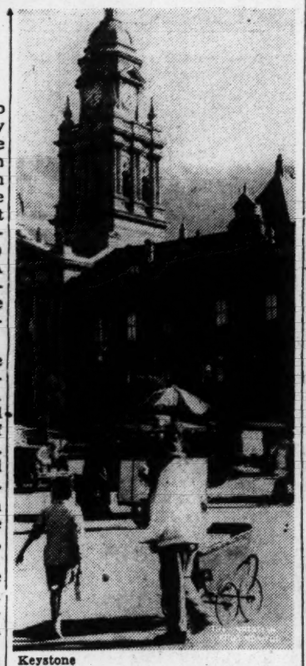
Americans planning trips to Old Mexico this winter will find that the little village of Taxco appears on most itineraries. Without a question it is one of Mexico's most delightful towns. In order that American tourists may become thoroughly acquainted with its long history Taxco will present a unique puppet pageant depicting the various stages in its development. The show has been worked up by Rachele Von Wuthenau, Austrian artist, according to Douglas Malcolm of the American Express Travel Service, which is featuring Taxco on its weekly escorted tours to Mexico. Correct in every detail, the puppet pageant will be given in English. It will be staged in the famous old Humboldt House at Taxco.

* * *

Fortunate is the visitor who happens to be in Trinidad either March or June next year. For he will be able to witness two unusual flower shows—unusual to Americans. For on display will be hundreds of orchids. In America some of these blooms would cost at least $10, but here in Trinidad a dollar would buy a nice bouquet. Roses too, will be shown in profusion.

* * *

Indications that the air lines will do an "off landish" business during the winter months comes with the reports of the country's major air companies that reservations are being made weeks in advance. With the Americas coming into the travel spotlight many of these distant regions are going to be sought by travelers via the air route. Among the air lines planning to step up their schedules to meet the increased demands is Eastern Air Lines. The Company will continue its direct service to Miami and Brownsville, Tex., without change of plane. At Miami connection is made with Pan American for the West Indies and the East Coast of South America. Brownsville is the connecting point with Pan American for Mexico, Central America, and the West Coast of South America.



Keystone

Cape Town Market Place
Always a shopping paradise for American tourists.

* * *

The town of Jasper Park, Alta., was once the bed of more than 2,000 feet of glacier ice, according to reports of geologists. The entire region, in fact, still harbors many ice fields and great glacier tracts may be seen lying among the snow-clad peaks of the Canadian Rockies, some of which may be seen from the veranda of Jasper Park Lodge.

* * *

Cruises to the Canal Zone and Haiti will be one of the leading travel offerings this winter. The Panama Line, thanks to its three new streamlined vessels the Panama, Ancon, and Cristobal, will have regular service from New York, making it possible to arrange 10-day cruises to Haiti, with eight days on the water and two days in Port-au-Prince. The 16-day cruise to Panama allows travelers four days ashore to visit the Panama Canal and sightseeing in Cristobal on the Atlantic and Panama City on the Pacific.

L. F. M.

Italian Line to Withdraw Two Ships From Service

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Italian line has announced that its Rex and Conte di Savoia, "now being operated at ruinous costs owing to prohibitive war risk insurance and no appreciable revenues on their east-bound trips," would be withdrawn from service after their next round trips.

The Rex leaves Genoa Oct. 6 and sails from New York the 17th. The Conte di Savoia leaves Genoa Oct. 12 and sails from New York the 24th. The line said regular passenger and fast freight service to Portugal, Italy, and southern Europe from New York would be maintained.

Diesel Engine Makes History On Northwestern Dual Run

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Many passengers who daily ride the North Western's diesel-powered, streamlined "400" between here and the Twin Cities remark on the swiftness and smoothness of the trip, but few know they are gliding along behind a locomotive that is making railroad history. The 4,000-horsepower engine is probably the only railroad power unit of its type in the world that pulls two different trains each day.

The double-ended monster, which is actually two 2,000-horsepower units hitched together, pulls not only the "400" each day, but also the North Western Limited, on the same run. There are of course two of each of these trains, one each way, each day. This makes four double diesel locomotives pulling back and forth between St. Paul-Minneapolis and Chicago. The distance is about 400 miles.

Return on Investment

Railroad men consider they are getting their money's worth from a conventional steam locomotive if it is in use one third of the time. Diesel engines permit of almost constant service, and the arrangement on the North Western illustrates just how far this can go. That it makes a big difference in the railroad's operating costs is evident. With millions of dollars invested, practically 90 per cent availability or use means a much greater return on the investment than is the case with steam.

Schedules of these two trains are so synchronized as to permit transfer of the locomotive from the northbound "400" to the southbound Limited shortly after arrival, and vice versa.

Comparable Service

The "400" was among the first of the country's fast trains, but originally it used all conventional equipment, including a big steam locomotive. Then it changed to a diesel engine, and now uses all stream-lined cars with latest improvements.

Other roads using diesel engines find them giving comparable service, but nowhere else is the same locomotive used to haul two trains on the same day as far as can be determined here.

Mormon Storehouse Nears Completion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—Rapidly nearing completion here is the regional Latter Day Saints storehouse, where agricultural crops will be stored for winter consumption by the Mormon needy. Financed by nine "stakes," the storehouse will become a link in the church-wide program which permits Mormon men and women to exchange their labor for food and clothing commodities. The warehouse will also hold surplus produce which will be exchanged for surplus crops of Latter Day Saints storehouses in other parts of the country. By that is meant local potatoes and wheat will be exchanged for such crops as citrus fruits and vegetables grown in California, it was explained by Leonard G. Ball, President of the Idaho Falls stake of the Mormon church.

In the church-wide storehouse system, each region provides the crops to which it is adapted for exchange with other districts. The local storehouse, accordingly, will be filled with such crops as wheat, potatoes, sugar beets and onions The nine stakes have already been assigned to give 7,560 sacks of potatoes, 6,600 bushels of wheat and 1,135 tons of sugar beets in addition to other produce.

Canning and tailoring projects will also be carried on at the storehouse under the provisions of the program carried on in Utah and Idaho by the Church of Latter Day Saints.

Ohio Republicans Put Taft First In Presidential Race

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 3 (AP)—Shake the bushes anywhere in Ohio and a whole covey of presidential hopes will zoom skyward.

After furnishing the Nation with seven Presidents, the Buckeye State is ready, and more than willing to supply an eighth. Republicans are pulling for their junior Senator, Robert A. Taft. If Senator Taft can't get it, they would like to see their Governor, John W. Bricker, nominated. Democrats are talking about their senior Senator, Vic Donahey.

The threat of a fight between Senator Taft and Governor Bricker for the Republican delegation has been removed by Mr. Bricker's declaration that he does not want such a fight. "Senator Taft is a capable man and I think he would make a good President," the Governor said.

Outside Fight Forecast

So Governor Bricker and Senator Taft will not fight in Ohio. But they will fight it out in other states where their battles will not affect the Ohio Republican organization. It seems probable that they will clash in Indiana and Illinois.

Republican leaders in Ohio bank heavily on the name Taft. They regard it as a fine old American political name, one which bears some of the vote-getting magnetism that attaches to the name of Roosevelt. They hope they will be able to sell the son of William Howard Taft to the 1940 Republican Convention. So far as the Ohio delegation of upward of 52 votes is concerned, they say there is no doubt that it will go to Senator Taft.

In Ohio, all candidates for delegate in the primary must list their first and second choices for Presidential candidate. To list their choice, they must first have the permission of the men they propose. They already have the Taft permission. Governor Bricker, by withdrawing from the contest for delegates, virtually assured that they would go for Senator Taft.

Organization Support

The Governor went into office with the full support of the Ohio Republican organization. Now, however, it is easy to catch the rumble of organization Republicans against Mr. Bricker.

"Over Ohio, officials of the county Republican committees find it hard to believe that one of their men has gotten a job, even after the appointment has been made," one of them said. Therein appears to lie the secret of the Republican opposition to Mr. Bricker in Ohio. He went into office with the support of the Republican organization and leaders say that when he started picking men to replace the officeholders of Martin L. Davey, Democratic predecessor, he ignored organization recommendations.

On the Democratic side, a movement is under way to make a favorite-son candidate of Senator Donahey. If nothing else eventuates, this would tend to hold the delegation together until leaders can figure out which way the convention will jump. A noticeable third-term ground swell is developing in Ohio out of the war situation and business pick up.

Boon to Roosevelt

The spurt of business and the evidence of a rising Roosevelt sentiment has given new courage to the Democrats in Ohio. They were despondent after the licking they took last year when they lost the Governorship, a Senate seat and several House seats. It has made Republicans wonder if they will have to meet in 1940 a campaign slogan of "he kept us of war," such as Woodrow Wilson marched to victory under in 1916.

The rising tide of business is sweeping over the old complaints against the domestic program of the New Deal. Business in Ohio is getting a lift. So are President Roosevelt's chances for 1940.

Texas Judge Asks Women on Juries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Texas' only woman District Judge feels that until women of Texas are permitted to serve on juries, as they are in 25 states, they will have only 50 per cent of the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship.

Judge Sarah T. Hughes of Dallas, addressing a San Antonio Bar group recently, pointed out that there are but two ways in which a citizen may participate directly in his Government—by voting and by jury service. Thus, she argued, until Texas women have the latter, they are being denied their full rights of citizenship.

Admitting that women are often emotional, sentimental and prejudiced, Judge Hughes argued: "But so are men." Women jurors are no more likely to be influenced than men jurors, she added. Answering the contention that sordid aspects of so many court cases make jury service by women improper, the feminine jurist pointed out that in most such sordid cases a woman is involved. Modern women need no protection from knowledge of such facts, Judge Hughes declared, but are able to take it without harm.

A jury truly representative of a community should be composed of both men and women, Judge Hughes declared, expressing the belief that the scales of justice will balance more evenly when women are given the full privileges of democratic citizenship.

Judge Hughes also is State President of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Hoover Urges U. S. Be Calm, Says Allies Cannot Be Beaten

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Herbert Hoover expressed the belief, in an interview with Roy W. Howard published today, that the defeat of Great Britain and France is impossible.

"If one surveys the whole front—sea, land, air, and economic resources—I am convinced the Allies can defend their empires," the former President said. "The end may be victory for them. At worst it might be stalemate. I do not see any possibility that it can be defeat."

The interview, published in the New York World Telegram, of which Mr. Howard is Editor, was based on an expression by the Editor himself that "a dangerous emotionalism is diluting American reasoning; that the idea is spreading rapidly in certain sections of this country that France and England are facing defeat and that in order to avoid catastrophe to civilization and to save ourselves the United States must sooner or later enter the European war."

Danger in Emotion

The former President, who saw the World War at close hand as head of the Belgian Commission, American Food Administrator, member of the War Council and of the War Trade Board, responded:

"It is true there is the utmost danger in war times of emotions overwhelming common sense. The most regrettaable thing that could happen to us would be the building up of a war party in the United States. But the premise of ideas you mention is wrong.

"The war is only a month old. But the major factors are already emerging. The British and French can, and will, control the seven seas despite submarines and airplanes, and can sit there until their enemies are exhausted.

"By their sea power the Allies can protect England and all the outlying possessions of both empires from invasion. Their man power can defend France unless they blunder into taking wild adventures in military offensives and exhaust their man power.

"Aerial warfare may be destructive, but that works both ways and, so far as all experience goes, is not conclusive of any war.

Seven Seas Cleared

"German shipping is already driven off the seven seas in 30 days. Italy would have the same fate if she joined in, which at the present time appears also improbable. I am confident that our naval experts will confirm that this dominance of sea power may be damaged, but cannot be destroyed by aircraft.

"The submarine may be troublesome, but there has been great progress in methods of detecting submarines since the last war, and this type of warfare is less dangerous than formerly. Even in the last war it had no major effect upon naval command of the seas.

Forts Protect France

"On the military front, the sole point of attack is on continental France. France is protected by very much more powerful fortifications and armies than in 1914. I am confident our military experts will confirm that it takes two or three times as many men on the part of attack to overcome the man power behind modern fortifications such as those which surround France. The French Army is the best in the world.

"Germany has a population of about 80,000,000 Germans from which to draw man power. The Allied empires have about 115,000,000 white population and 30,000,000 more of fighting races which they can draw from to protect France.

"And their possessions contain another 450,000,000 people that can aid in food, raw material, and munitions production. The Allies can put more men on the front and support them better than the Germans.

"In view of events, Russia and Italy must also be considered in this army picture. While the entry of Italy with a population of 41,000,000 is highly improbable, even in such event the allied man power on defense is still superior. I do not include Russian man power because I am convinced that Russian troops are most unlikely ever to reach the Western Front.

As to Germany's air power, Mr. Hoover was quoted as saying, "Nobody knows whether it is superior or not.

Economic Front

"The economic front is as vital in this war as in the last war. In foodstuffs, Germany starts the war on bread cards. Nobody can store very much food for long. Germany can obtain some breadstuffs and some meats from Poland, Russia and Central European countries. Czechoslovakia and Austria add to her food problems rather than diminish them. . . . The Germans can no doubt meagerly sustain public health, but at a long distance from the comfortable food standards of the Allied countries.

"The French are practically self-supporting in food. The British Empire has enormously increased its food production since the Great War. That enables England to obtain most of her supplies from within her own Dominions.

"Germany, except for coal, potash and nitrates, does not possess a full supply of any essential raw material for war. . . . Even with the amounts of raw materials Germany can command from Russia and Central Europe, there will still be large deficiencies in the other raw materials. The Allied blockade will in time reduce these supplies until it hurts.

"The Allies, on the other hand, produce in their own empires 90 per cent of the needed steel, all their coal, and all the oil, copper, lead, zinc, tin, nickel and alloys they need. And besides, the seven seas are open to them for everything else.

Allies Have Gold

". . . purchasing power for supplies from outside national borders is vital to belligerents in modern war. The Allies have large gold stocks. The Allies can secure the great bulk of their supplies from their own empires and there they can arrange internal credits. Germany must buy her large deficiencies from other nations. She has no consequential amount of gold and her credit is not large. She must continue to keep working on export goods with which to pay. That decreases available man power.

"Morale is important. The Allied peoples are convinced they are fighting on moral foundations and for national existence. Their people will be comfortably fed. They will have staying power. The Germans realize their extreme danger from a long war. They may try a quick, overwhelming attack. It may mean bad days for the Allies. But there is little reason to believe it can succeed. And then the slow strangle of sea power will have its effect.

". . . We need to keep cool. After all we must keep out of this war. We would be yielding the last stand of democracy if we go in, win or lose. . . ."

General Reilly Named Radio War Reporter by N. B. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly, U. S. A., retired, has been named what is said to be the first radio war reporter in history, assigned to the front lines. He will go to the western front as the correspondent of the National Broadcasting Company, it was announced today. General Reilly has been designated as the accredited observer with the Allied forces by the British War Ministry, it was added.

Warren Irvin, National Broadcasting Company's reporter now in Berlin, will be assigned to the German side of the front as radio war correspondent as soon as the German Army Command approves an accredited list of correspondents and reporters, the announcement says.

General Reilly, who is now in London, will go to the front in France with the first detachment of war correspondents. They will wear uniforms and will be attached to General Staff headquarters.

General Reilly, a graduate of West Point, has served in the Philippines, Mexico and with the French and British Armies during the World War. Mr. Irvin, a veteran newspaperman, was formerly correspondent for the New York Times.

Vancouver Bars Inordinate Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Consumers here are to be guarded against "unjust price increases, profiteering or hoarding of food" by a special committee of the City Council.

As the first step in the exercise of what the Councilmen call "its persuasive powers" the committee has notified Federal authorities in Ottawa of its willingness to serve and inquire how it may effectively aid efforts already launched in this respect by the Dominion Government.

Australia Sentences Young Men to Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—A rehabilitation camp for first offenders sentenced in South Australia's juvenile courts has been established in this State as one of several steps designed to stem increase in juvenile crime.

Young men sentenced to the camp, which is located in the forests south of Adelaide, are allowed unusual freedom, and are largely placed on their honor to obey regulations, and not to attempt to escape. They are engaged in farm operations and scrub clearing.

U. S. National Parks Expect Boom in 1940

SANTA FE, N. M. (AP)—Because of war in Europe the National Park Service is preparing for a boom year of American tourists in 1940.

"The trend already is noticeable. Travel in Grand Canyon during the late summer broke all previous records," A. E. Demary, Associate Director of the Park Service, told a conference of superintendents of 25 national parks.

General Head of D. A. R. Begins Long Tour

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sept. 30, began a 10,000-mile coast-to-coast tour.

She will attend State D. A. R conferences and fall meetings in the following cities: Annapolis, Md., Oct. 3-4; New York City, Oct. 5; Fairfield, Conn., Oct. 6; Saco, Maine, Oct. 16; Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 17-18.

She will attend dedication programs at Tamassee D. A. R. School, Tamassee, S. C., and Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School, Grant Ala., on Oct. 28 and 30, repectively, and will dedicate a copy of the portrait of Caroline Scott Harrison, first President General of the D. A. R. in Indianapolis, Oct. 11. In November she will visit northwestern States.

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A Tuesday Page

Decorative Arts

A National Exhibition Of Ceramics

Syracuse, N. Y.

One of the established shows to which all Americans in the field are attentive, is the Ceramics Exhibition, held each year at the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts. The eighth event opened on Sept. 30, to continue through Oct. 29. This selection of nearly 300 pieces by 113 artists, continues to contain the varied qualities that have made previous similar occasions of high interest, as dignity and maturity, spontaneity and humor, dominate in turn or blend in the same work. In the opinion of Mrs. Dorothy Wright Liebes, Chairman of the jury:

"There is less and less of the European tradition appearing in American work, more realization of the function of the potter's craft, and more feeling for the imaginative possibilities of this most ancient of arts." Mrs. Liebes is Director of the Decorative arts section of the Golden Gate International Exposition.

Other members of the jury were Russell Barnett Aitken and Viktor Schreckengost, ceramic sculptors; R. Guy Cowan, art director of the Onondaga Pottery Company, Syracuse, representing the American Ceramic Society; and Francis Henry Taylor, Director of the Worcester, Mass., Art Museum.

The basis on which a jury decides the relative merit of exhibits and makes its awards is sometimes questioned by exhibition visitors. This gives special interest to a statement by Mr. Cowan, one of the members, who says:

"In making awards, great weight is given to creative ability. Skill in handling the material, or sound craftsmanship, must necessarily follow if the artist's idea is to be carried out completely in clay. Probably a little greater emphasis must be laid on craftsmanship in pottery, where the expression of the creative idea depends upon perfection of form, on exactness of color, and on the rich and pleasing effect of glaze, or on their depth and lucid qualities. Texture and variation of surface must be considered also. In pottery the creative idea is of slight importance unless expressed with sound technique."

According to a new policy which abolished graded prizes and secondary mentions, the jury this year made eleven awards of merit for distinguished work. Seven purchase prizes were awarded to members of this group, purchases to go to the permanent collection of ceramics at the Syracuse Museum. Some of the works that received awards are pictured here, and suggest the fascinating variety brought together. Most of those shown won a $100 purchase prize in addition to the award of merit.

"Pegasi on Tracks" and "Small Fry" are pieces which show the exquisite humor, as well as creative ability and fine technique of Thelma Frazier, Cleveland, Ohio. Her humor is always delightful with no trace of vulgarity. She shows a perfect understanding of her medium and an appreciation of its possibilities. Although she is far from realistic and has certain distortions in her work, they are used so consistently that everything is brought to the same point of distortion, so there is no consciousness of it in the composition.

Glen Lukens, Los Angeles, received an award for a large bowl, in what he has called "Death Valley raw yellow alkaline glaze." This is the work of an exceptionally able craftsman who understands clay and glazes thoroughly. The same honor went to Charles Harder, Alfred, N. Y., for a tall gray stoneware vase marked by able craftsmanship and a feeling for materials.

A tall, brown stoneware bottle, without glaze, brought to Harold Riegger, Perry, N. Y., the $100 purchase prize offered by Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland. This ceramist shows a thorough feeling for the throwing of clay, the ornamentation for his piece coming from the throwing itself. The work is complete in its raw clay state; form and material belong to each other.

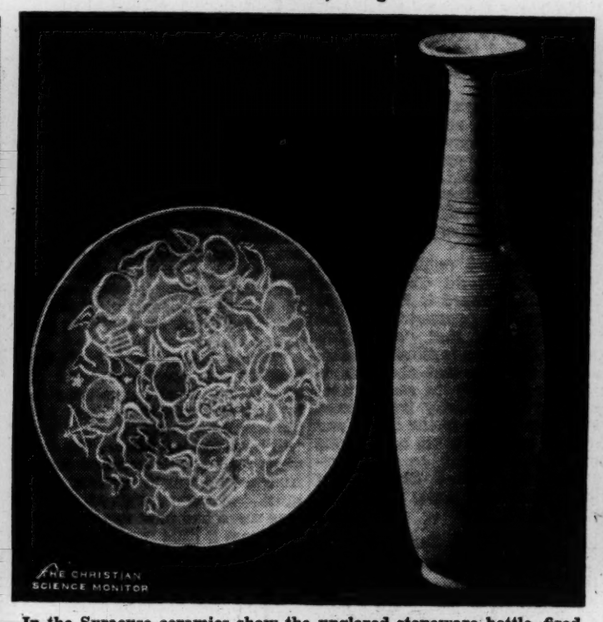
A group of five pieces by Gertrud and Otto Natzler, Los Angeles, first-time exhibitors, won a $100 purchase prize given by the Onondaga Pottery Company, Syracuse. The plate, two vases, and two small trays, are distinguished for thinness and fineness of throwing, usually more characteristic of porcelain. They are beautiful in shape and proportion, interesting in the undeveloped state of surface quality, simple in form, and almost purely ornamental. Other winners of awards and prizes were Henry Varnum Poor, Mary Yancy Hodgdon, Arene Aitkin, Waylande Gregory, David Seyler, Karl Drerup and Josef V. Tury.

The circuit for the exhibition follows: Cleveland Museum of Art; Memorial Art Gallery, Rochester, N. Y.; Oberlin College; Pittsburgh Gallery of Fine Arts; St. Louis Art Museum; American Ceramic Society, Toronto, Canada; Munson - Proctor - Williams Institute, Utica, N. Y.; Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, N. H.

C. G. B.

All photos by courtesy Syracuse Museum of Fine Art

Colored in green, blue, yellow and purple and modelled by Thelma Frazier, this alluring line of babies playing on a slide is shown at the Eighth Annual National Ceramics Exhibition at Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts, open through Oct. 29.



In the Syracuse ceramics show the unglazed stoneware bottle, fired in its raw clay state, won a $100 purchase prize for the artist, Harold Riegger, Perry, N. Y. "Cupids' Holiday" is the name of the large plaque by Don Schreckengost, Alfred, N. Y.

"Death Valley raw yellow alkaline glaze" is the description that Glen Lukens gives to the large bowl that took a $100 purchase prize in the Syracuse ceramics show. Charles Harder of Alfred, N. Y., received the same honor for this tall gray stoneware vase. Mr. Lukens is head of Department of Ceramic Art at University of Southern California.

The large fruit bowl, and the smaller deep one, are in Pompeiian turquoise glaze; the larger deep bowl is in Pompeiian earth glaze; the two smallest bowls, blue and turquoise glaze. By Gertrud and Otto Natzler, Los Angeles. Took $100 purchase prize.

One of a pair of gay pottery book-ends—horse and riders on a merry-go-round—shown by Thelma Frazier of Cleveland.

We Built a 5-Room Mud House for $2,000

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tucson, Ariz.

A mud house—or more correctly speaking an adobe house—is built of sun-baked bricks fashioned from soil from the very site on which the building is to be raised. At first sight we felt extremely skeptical of the efficiency of such a primitive type of construction, but after spending a few years in the southwest, decided to build one of our own.

First, it is inexpensive. The blocks which form the walls are made of earth and straw, and require no costly lathing to hold plaster. The buildings are substantial, extremely thick walls saving other insulation, so necessary in this land of heat. Location is on two acres, several miles from the city.

It has a simple, five-room plan with two bedrooms, and arranged to be enlarged later if desired. The living-room is made 15½ by 12 feet, and would include the friendly fireplace, so much a part of a western home.

Plans laid out, well and pumping system installed, came time to investigate materials. Even an adobe house is not constructed entirely of soil and straw. Into it go timber and mortar, hard labor and family discussions as well—about the type of windows, floors, and fixtures.

The Mexican Indians, who seem to possess an inherent skill for this type of work, use a primitive but efficient method of building. They dig a large hole in the earth, the ground being well saturated with water. Water and earth are then mixed, in much the fashion in which children make mud pies—except that the Mexican laborers remove their shoes and mix the clay with bare feet. Dry straw, and often dry manure, is put in to lend strength to the blocks. When the mixture is of a proper consistency, it is lifted with shovels and tossed into a mold, and is then packed or patted into shape with the palm or trowel. A mold makes four blocks at a time, the usual size of each being 10 by 18 inches, 4 inches thick. The mold is lifted immediately and the blocks are allowed to dry, laid out upon a level portion of ground to remain flat for a few days. They are then placed on edge for a while to finish "baking," or drying.

Our home, which has approximately 700 feet of floor space, used about 2500 such bricks. The skilled men made and laid them at a cost of about $35 per 1,000 bricks. The mortar used to put them together was plain soil and water, which cost nothing. Over $250 was saved by this construction, compared with insulated brick walls. Also, in this manner one may proceed slowly, as finances permit, whereas brick contracts would have meant a large outlay of cash at one time.

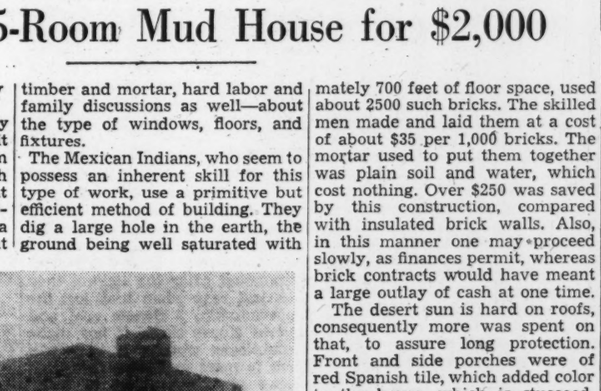
The desert sun is hard on roofs, consequently more was spent on that, to assure long protection. Front and side porches were of red Spanish tile, which added color to the house, which is stuccoed, painted with waterproof cement, in a soft cocoa-tan.

The lot, well and house, not considering our own labor, cost us less than $2,000, which seems extremely reasonable for a comfortable home—even one made of mud.

The historic old Missions of California, Mexico and Arizona were so constructed, the walls often four to six feet thick. No doubt our house, built slowly and strongly, will also stand for a great many years.

Florence Laughlin

Adobe house, showing blocks 10 inches by 18 by 4, before applying stucco



Five-room adobe house completed, with porch roof of red tile

The driveway circles around a group of small trees and shrubs

Help for The Cabin Builder

Only ordinary ability seems to be expected from the person who acts on instructions given by Charles D. White, in his book, "Camps and Cottages: How to Build Them Yourself," published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York, at $2.00. The author is not only an architect, but with saw and hammer, level and square, he has built several of these little houses in the manner which he describes. More than that, he shows sympathetic knowledge of the very limited experience and skill of many who would like to economize by doing likewise.

This leads him to explain clearly each step in the work, and to avoid giving too optimistic impressions of easy solution for endless problems that will be met. The growth of his first cabin by stages, from two rooms to five, plus two porches, makes a happy introductory chapter. The following ones start with the selection of a site, deciding the type of and size of camp. All materials likely to be used are explained in another, from paper to concrete, from lumber to six kinds and eight sizes of nails—listing the places where each kind and size is to be used.

The necessary tools and their uses is a heading that seems to assume the owner-builder as a beginner at carpentering. Yet, there is help here for even those who have long thought themselves to be very good handy men at such work. A generous number of drawings and diagrams make it easy to understand every stage and detail of the construction, which is explained clearly, completely and concisely. There are plans and elevations for six camps having from one to five rooms.

It is anticipated that aptness at wood working is often lacking, and that ability to build with brick, stone or concrete is still less common. And there is something to say of costs as a variable item. Some assistance, at least, will be needed by almost everyone building a permanent camp. That it may extend to include practically the whole job, leads to suggestions about dealing with contractors.

This is the most complete, lucid, and thoroughly practical aid to simple building that has come to the notice of this reviewer. It would be difficult indeed to give to a beginner, through the medium of type, more definite and reliable assistance.

C. G. B.

A Better Marquisette

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A serviceable fabric for glass curtains and for French doors and windows is marquisette. An improved brand of this material is therefore welcome to most homemakers. This was shown at the summer curtain and drapery show here, and is called "Staze-Rite." It is processed to keep its luster, starch, and crispness even when laundered.

The fabric is quite evenly woven, making the miniature squares between the threads very clean cut, which gives a very stable and durable quality. Its manufacturers guarantee only about a 2 per cent shrinkage, which is another item of economy if much yardage is needed. It comes in three different prices, depending upon the closeness of the weave.

Pennsylvania's Old Homes Open

Again the old homes of Chester County, Pennsylvania, are to be open to the public for one day—Saturday the 7th of October. There are about fifty of them listed, in half a dozen villages of which West Chester is the central and largest. Some of these homes are architectural treasures that date in the early 1700's; historical events are associated with several, while old time furnishings will be found in all of them.

Reversible Fabrics

A heavy cotton fabric is now on the market, which is of unusually fine weave, and may be used in different ways in the same room. For instance, the draperies and a bedroom chair can be upholstered in the material, the lustered side out for the draperies and the dull side out for the chair. The fabric comes in several colors and designs, and is made of mercerized Egyptian cotton yarn.

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Tulips (Holland-Grown, Top Size): Clara Butt (pink Darwin), 4c; Yellow Giant (yellow Darwin), 4c; Monsieur Mottet (multi-flowering), 4c; Zwanenburg (white), 4c; World's Fair (Rose), 15c.

Daffodils (Heavy-Round): Cheerfulness (cream clusters), 6c; Mrs. Krelage (white Trumpet), 8c; Twink (Fine double), 12c.

Minor Bulbs: Large Crocus (5 named varieties), 2c; Grape Hyacinths (blue and white), 2c; The Lady Tulip (Clusiana), 4c; Large Flowered Mixed Ixias, 2c.

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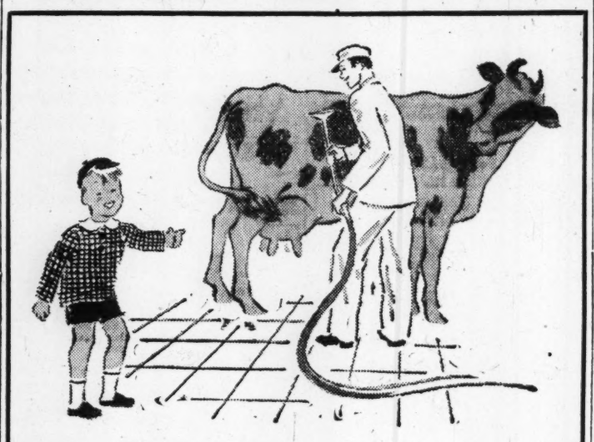

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MOORE'S IN MIAMI

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day's sales 837,890
1939 volume to date 203,131,576
1938 volume to date 201,418,183

Irregular Trend In Stock Market; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—The stock market tried a little rally today but got into difficulties right at the start and leaders fell away from their best.

Just after the quiet opening some issues were boosted fractions to around a point. Near the final hour what gains there were were measured in very small yardage.

Transfers were at the rate of about 900,000 shares.

Traders were divided in their appraisal of the statement of Prime Minister Chamberlain before the British House of Commons. Some saw in his declaration that Britain would "examine and test" any peace proposals but would not accept "mere assurances from the present German Government" a possibility that some sort of concord might be achieved soon.

Others held his assertion the German administration "too often in the past have proved that their undertakings are worthless when it suits them that they should be broken" meant some form of guarantee, not yet in sight, would be demanded should the Reich put out another olive branch.

Stocks resistant most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Douglais Aircraft, Eastman Kodak, Kennecott, Briggs Mfg., People's Gas, Western Union, Westinghouse Electric, and Caterpillar.

Backward were International Harvester, du Pont, Union Carbide, Johns-Manville, American Telephone, and Sears Roebuck.

Gainers in the curb included American Potash and New England Telephone.

Bond Trend Uneven

Some call loans climbed back into buyers' favor in the bond market today but other corporate issues seemed reluctant to go very far either way.

U. S. Government loans also moved to the upside but traders hesitated to get in too deep in this division. Brokers explained their caution as due to the further postponement of September Treasury financing plans.

Peace rumors in Europe, with Italy possibly assuming a pivotal role, appeared the main driving force in brisk advances in the Government's obligations. The 7s, for instance, gained nearly 2 points by the start of the last hour.

Carriers traded at slightly higher prices included Illinois Central 4¾s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s and Southern Railway 4s. Among others ahead were Bethlehem Steel 3¾s and American Telephone 3¼s of '66.

International Telephone 5s and Frisco 4½s slanted lower.

Wheat Prices Drop Sharply in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 3 (AP)—Wheat prices tumbled almost three cents a bushel today to the lowest levels in a month.

Increased selling in the final hour of trading uncovered stop loss orders that carried December contracts below 81 cents for the first time since September 2, the second day of German-Polish warfare.

Some selling was attributed to a leading international grain house.

The market developed its downward trend after traders had received the partial text of Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech. Various observers were divided as to whether this talk indicated some sort of peace was possible in Europe.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: A note of quiet optimism ran through stock market dealings today while the "City" waited Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons. A freer market developed in British Government bonds, nearly the entire group changing hands. Interest in kaffirs broadened at higher levels and oils held firm.

Paris: Price lines were firmly held in the bourse today, although deals were made only sporadically. Domestic shares proved resistant to the pressure that did appear and international shares held up. Rentes ended unchanged to 80 centimes ahead.

Amsterdam: Bourse prices moved indecisively today as the market waited more definite news on various continental peace moves. Domestic issues on the whole were slightly lower while the international group, off to a shaky start, closed at the day's best levels.

Liverpool: Cotton futures lost 4 to 10 points today. An easier trend at New York attracted liquidation and Bombay offerings.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Ca Tube & S pf	$1	Oct.	16	Oct. 7
Pid Gr L G&E pf	75c	Oct.	15	Oct. 2
Strathm Paper pf	$1	Oct.	16	Sep. 27
Towne Sec pf	$2	Oct.	10	Oct. 17
Wrisley (AB) C 7% pf	$3.50	Oct.	2	Sep. 26
Stock				
Shakespeare C	100%	Oct.	2	Sep. 25
Extra				
Wrigley Jr (Wm)	50c	Nov.	1	Oct. 20
Resumed				
Butler Mfg	50c	Sep.	30	Sep. 27
Dixie Twin Tr	40c	Oct.	26	Oct. 16
Regular				
Butler Mfg pf	$1.50 Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 27
Ca Bronze pf	$1.25 Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 20
Ca Por Invest	70c	Nov.	1	Oct. 14
Ca Silk Prod "A"	37½ Q	Oct.	2	Sep. 15
Consol Chem "A"	37½ Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Creson Cons GM	2c	Nov.	15	Oct. 31
Halle Bros pf	60c Q	Oct.	14	Oct. 7
Hat Corp pf	$1.62½ Q	Oct.	26	Oct. 16
Life Ins of Va	75c Q	Oct.	2	Sep. 22
Long Isl P Cem	25c	Oct.	2	Sep. 25
Nation-Wide Securities	11c	Oct.	2	.....
N Y Trap Rock pf	$1.75 Q	Oct.	2	Sep. 25
Ohio Fin Co	40c	Oct.	1	Sep. 11
Do pf	$1.50	Oct.	1	Sep. 11
So Cal Edison	37½c Q	Nov.	15	Oct. 20

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	5	71	70	70	−1¼
50¾	31½	Acme Steel (2)	1	48	48	48	
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	19	10⅛	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Sep 26
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Oct 2
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	12	64¾	63½	63½	−1
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	12	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	20	1⅞	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	− ⅜
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	54	18⅞	17	17¾	− ¾
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	15	15	15	−1¼
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	8	25½	24½	24⅝	− ⅜
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	5	10	10	10	
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	15	187	185	185½	+ ½
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	13½	13½	13½	− ½
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	4	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	22	9½	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅜
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	Sep 28
48⅜	18	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	23	45¼	44⅛	44½	− ⅛
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ½
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	17	17	17	−1
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	− ⅜
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	34	31½	30½	31	+ ¼
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	5	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	15	6¾	6½	6½	− ⅛
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	9	52½	52	52	Oct 2
116½	83½	Am Can (4)	2	114½	114	114½	+ ½
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	159½	159½	159½	+2⅜
39⅜	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	28	38½	36¼	37	−1½
61½	30¼	Am Car pf	1	59¾	58	58	−2
25	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	27	24¼	23¼	23¼	− ⅞
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	115	115	115	Sep 30
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	114½	114	114	Sep 29
8¾	5	Am Colortype	7	⅞	7	7	− ¼
117⅜	5½	Am Com Alco	1	9¾	8¾	8¾	−1
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	5	14	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅝
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	21	7	7	7	
6¼	4¾	Am European	3	6	6	6	− ⅛
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
19⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	7	19	17⅜	18	+ ½
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	17	23½	22¾	23¾	− ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	8	8	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	14	24½	23	23⅞	−1½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	6	7⅛	6¾	6¾	− ⅜
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	39⅜	38¾	39⅜	Oct 2
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	14	48	47¾	47¾	+ ½
10	6½	Am Ice	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	3	20½	20½	20½	Sep 28
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	18	7⅜	7	7	− ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	7	27½	27	27	− ⅜
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	3	74	74	74	+1
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	6	13⅞	13½	13½	− ¼
5½	2½	Am M&Metal	9	4½	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
40½	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	4	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	13	5½	5¼	5¼	− ¼
50⅛	32	AP&L 6pf(2½k)	7	47	46	46	−1
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	4	40⅞	39½	39½	−1
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	44	10¼	10	10⅛	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	23	21⅜	20½	20⅜	− ⅝
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	9	79½	78¼	78¼	−1¼
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12	12	12	
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	3	11¼	11	11	− ⅜
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2g)	28	56½	54¾	55	−1⅛
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	137¾	137¼	137¼	− ½
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	7	63¾	63¼	63¾	Oct 2
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	25	39¼	37¾	38⅛	− ⅞
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	Sep 28
34¼	15¼	Am Sug Ref	1	25½	25	25⅛	− ⅝
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	93	93	93	
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	7	15¼	15	15	Sep 27
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	17	161¾	160⅝	160¾	−1⅛
87⅞	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	74¾	74¼	74⅜	+ ⅛
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	10	76¾	75⅝	76¾	+1⅜
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	2	136	136	136	+ ¼
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	8	6¼	6	6¼	− ¼
14⅝	8¼	Am Water Wks	30	13⅞	13¼	13½	− ⅜
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	3	87¼	85¼	85¼	Sep 28
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	38	13⅞	12½	12⅞	− ¾
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	21	57	54½	55	−1½
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	13	9	9	9	− ¼
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	43¼	43⅜	43¼	+ ¼
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	108	34½	32⅝	33	− ⅞
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	2	43¼	43	43	−3¼
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	5	21	20⅝	20⅝	− ¾
21	8¾	Andes Cop (⅛g)	3	15	15	15	−1
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Sep 28
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	32½	32½	32½	
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	+ ¼
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	30	6¾	6½	6½	− ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	50½	50½	50½	Oct 2
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Sep 25
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Oct 2
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	8	9½	8¾	8¾	− ¾
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	10	9⅛	8¾	8¾	− ⅜
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	Sep 26
65	41	Assd D G 2 pf	3	65	65	65	Sep 28
38	30	Associates In (2)	4	34	33¼	34	Sep 27
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	24	32⅛	31	31¼	− ⅜
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	64	64	64	Oct 2
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	12	26	24¾	25	−1
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	−1¾
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	19½	18½	18½	−1
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	19	24¾	24	24½	− ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	6	107½	107	107½	+ ½
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	8½	8½	8½	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	8	44¼	44¼	44¼	Sep 28
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	65¼	65¼	65¼	+1¼
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Sep 30
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Oct 2
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	3	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	41	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	− ⅛
B							
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	125	20⅜	19⅛	19½	− ½
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	28	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅜
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	8	10⅛	9¾	9¾	− ⅜
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	4	23	23	23	− ¾
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	7	15⅝	15	15	− ¾
13	6	Barker Bros	1	8½	8½	8½	− ¼
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	21	17	16¼	16¼	− ½
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	6	23½	23¼	23¼	− ⅜
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26¼	26	26	
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	110	110	110	Sep 25
9½	7¼	Belding He (.70)	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	Sep 29
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅝	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	15	29⅜	28¼	28⅝	− ⅝
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	− ¼
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	Sep 27
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	158	92⅜	88	88½	−2⅜
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
120½	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ½
29½	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	5	28¾	27½	28	−1⅛
24¼	14	Black & Deck(1)	3	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	− ¾
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	17	14¼	14	14	− ⅝
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	25	27¼	26	26¼	− ⅝
28⅜	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	1	25	25	25	−1
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
22	16½	Borden Co(1.90g)	25	21½	20⅞	21⅛	− ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	35	28⅛	27	27½	− ¼
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	4	4	4	− ⅛
31½	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	− ¼
7¾	5⅛	Brew Cp A(.60g)	25	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	20	14¼	14	14	− ¼
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg 1g)	60	25¾	24⅛	25	
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	10	47	46	47	Oct 2
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	2	1½	1⅜	1½	
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	2	11⅛	11	11	− ⅞
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	16	12⅜	11⅞	12	− ⅜
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	41	41	41	−2½
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (1¼g)	10	24¾	24	24	− ¾
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	41	41	41	Sep 19
19⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	15	18	17¼	17¾	+ ⅜
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	10	11⅛	11	11	
8	4	Budd Mfg	52	⅞	6¾	7	− ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	16	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	4	27	26	26	− ¼
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	6	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	− ⅜
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	4	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ¼
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	9	13⅜	13	13	+ ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	15	5½	5⅛	5¼	− ⅜
9½	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	3	7⅜	7½	7½	− ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	12	5⅜	5½	5	− ½
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	4	13	12½	12½	− ¼
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	4	16¼	16	16	
C							
30	13¼	Calif Packing	3	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	50¾	50	50	Sep 18
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	49	2⅛	2	2	− ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	20	9	8¼	8¼	− ⅝
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	13	16½	15¾	15¾	− ½
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	4	14¾	14½	14½	− ¼
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	106	6	5¾	5¾	
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	2	39¼	39	39	− ½
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 2
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	30½	30½	30½	
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅓g)	2	3½	3½	3½	− ⅛
94½	63½	Case(J I)Co (5e)	1	86½	85	85	−1½
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	14	62⅝	61½	61¾	+ ¼
107⅛	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 28
29⅛	13⅝	Celanese Corp	11	26	25½	25½	− ¼
19½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	1	11	10¾	10¾	− ⅛
30¾	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	27¼	26¾	26¾	−1¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	14	4⅛	4	4	− ⅛
2¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	10½	10½	10½	Oct 2
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	11	11	11	
5½	3½	Century R M	3	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ½
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	3	41	41	41	
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	− ¼
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	27⅜	27	27	− ½
18½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	14½	14	14	− ½
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	49	44⅜	43¼	43½	− ⅝
95½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	3	88	87	87	Sep 28
29½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	19	27½	27¼	27¼	− ½

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 2
1⅝	⅜	Chi & N West	26	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	3⅞	3½	3½	− ½
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	− ⅛
1⅝	½	Chi M St P&P	9	⅞	¾	¾	− ⅛
⅞	¼	Chi M S P&P pf	13	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	20	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	− ⅜
39½	30⅜	Chi P T cv pf (3)	6	37	37	37	
48½	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Sep 27
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¾	¾	¾	− ⅛
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6%pf	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7%pf	5	1½	1⅜	1½	Oct 2
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	8⅝	8⅝	Sep 21
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	14	14	14	Oct 2
13⅛	5	Childs Co	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
92½	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	87	91½	88	89⅝	− ⅜
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	10	11⅛	11	11	− ⅜
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Oct 2
30⅛	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	18	30⅜	28¾	29	−1⅛
33⅛	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	32	32	32	− ½
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	17	46	45½	46	+1
35⅞	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	7	31¼	30¾	31	− ½
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	3	110	110	110	
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Sep 22
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	20	13½	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	104	104	+ ½
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	10	34⅛	32⅞	33	− ⅜
24⅞	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	2	22	22	22	− ¾
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	1	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	63	7¾	7½	7½	− ¼
91	74½	Col G&EptA (6)	1	83½	83½	83½	Oct 2
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	− ¼
30½	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	4	18	17½	18	Oct 2
94	73	Col Carb (4)	7	89¼	88¼	89¼	Oct 2
57	38¾	Coml Credit(4)	12	46⅜	45⅝	45⅝	− ¾
109⅝	99	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	2	99	99	99	Sep 28
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	51	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅞
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅜
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	21	13⅞	13⅜	13½	− ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	41	1⅝	1½	1½	− ⅛
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	9	64¼	63⅜	63⅝	− ⅜
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	67	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	9	7½	7	7½	+ ½
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	5	22¼	21¾	21¾	− ⅝
7	5	Congress Cigar	1	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
28¼	15½	Cons Aircraft	22	26⅜	24¾	25¾	− ⅛
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	33	9⅛	8½	8⅝	− ½
35	27	Cons Edison(2)	84	30⅜	30	30	− ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	103	103	103	Oct 2
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	5	8¾	8½	8½	− ¼
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 2
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	16	8⅞	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
5⅝	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	4	6½	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅝
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	29	29	29	Sep 27
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	92	92	92	+2½
16½	9½	Container Corp	15	16	15¼	15¼	− ⅝
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	4	14½	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	4	1½	1⅜	1½	
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	3	89	89	89	Oct 2
51¼	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	9	49¼	48	48	− ¾
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	Oct 2
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅜
37⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Big Cotton Cloth Demand Persists; Prices Are Higher

Weekly Cloth Review

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By A. A. Talmage

NEW BEDFORD—The mad rush in many cities and towns in the European war zone to provide protection of vital spots from air raid damage had its reflection during the past week in primary cotton gray goods markets in New York.

Huge orders from Canadian sources sought to purchase millions of yards of heavy sheetings and osnaburgs in the weights commonly used for sand bags. Price seemed to be of less importance than delivery dates and as a result sheetings prices and osnaburg prices turned sharply upward during the week.

Purchases of material in the American market are in addition to the millions of yards of such materials being turned out by Canada's own cotton mills which are working at peak capacity as evidenced by the thousands of bales of American cotton purchased in New England markets by representatives of these mills.

Bag makers, in fact, were by far the heaviest buyers in the gray goods markets during the past week and their activities supplied the upward thrust which prevented a reaction when resale goods appeared for sale.

Print cloths and some of the other standard gray goods constructions slowed up quite noticeably after three weeks of sensationally heavy trading. Buyers' resistance to further rise advances became evident during the early part of the week, and speculative traders were quick to sense the change.

In spite of efforts of cotton mill men to discourage speculative buying during the recent sharp buying activity, a very substantial quantity of fabric has found its way into speculative hands. This was evidenced this week when the first pause in buying brought out resale offerings at a fraction under the peak market quotations.

This second hand yardage was quickly absorbed, but it served to stop the rise, and prices marked time at the close of the week, awaiting the signal for a further movement in either direction.

In spite of the loss of an eighth from the peak prices standard key constructions held quite steady, and quotations at the close of September showed gains of three eighths of a cent up to 2¼ cents since the first of the month.

Even after allowing for a third of a cent rise in the cost of raw material, and 10 to 15 per cent gain in the labor cost of production in the cotton mills, the net rise was sufficient to wipe out all previous deficits and leave a tidy profit on every yard sold at the present prices.

A much larger volume of business could have been done during the past week if mills had been able to promise deliveries during the next 60 days, but most mill men had already accepted so much business for forward delivery that they found it impossible to deliver more before the close of the year.

The result of this situation was to place a sharp premium on spots and nearby delivery yardage, and thus to completely eliminate all unsold inventories of made-up fabric the mills have on hand. Makers of wide goods for industrial purposes found themselves particularly squeezed, and they were forced to book very considerable business for deliveries beyond the end of the year merely because nothing could be had any sooner.

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 3¼s '45-43	107.9	107.4	107.9
7 4s '54-44	110.18	110.13	110.13
1 2¾s '47-45	104.15	104.15	104.15
1 4¼s 52-47	114.16	114.16	114.16
30 2s2'47	100.15	100.8	100.15
11 2½s '53-49	100.9	100.8	100.9
4 2½s '52-50	100.8	100.8	100.8
4 3s '55-51	103.26	103.24	103.26
23 2⅞s '60-55	101.22	101.10	101.22
2 2¾s '59-56	100.20	100.15	100.15
4 2¾s '63-58	100.12	100.10	100.12
105 2¾s '65-60	100.16	100.11	1.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

25 2¾s '47-42	103.6	103.6	103.6
5 3s '49-44	104	104	104

Home Owners Loan

20 3s '52-44	103.26	103.23	103.26
1 1⅞s '47-45	97.29	97.29	97.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 Alleghany cv 5s'44	82	81½	81½
14 Alleghany cv 5s'49	77½	76½	76½
1 Allied Strs 4½s'50	99	99	99
9 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	109⅞	109¾	109¾
5 Am&For P5s 2030	58	58	58
17 AmIGChem 5½s'49	100¼	100	100
35 Am T&T 5½s '43	109¼	1095-32	109 5-32
18 Am T&T 3¼s'66	100¾	100⅝	100¾
16 Ab T&T 3¼s'61	101½	101	101½
1 Am WW&E 6s'75	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106	106	106
1 Ang C Nitrat deb 6?	34½	34½	34½
1 Arm Del 4s 57	95	95	95
14 Arm Del 4s 55	95	94¾	95
7 AT&SF 4s 95	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 AT&SF 4s 95 reg	98	98	98
1 AT&SFP 4½s 48	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
13 AT&SF T Sh L 4s58	106	105⅞	106
1 A C Line 1st4s 52	83	83	83
3 Atl Refin 3s 53	101	101	101
3 B&O rfg 6s 95	34	33½	34
16 B&O rfg 6s 95 ct	33½	33¼	33½
2 B&O 1st 5s 48 ct	68	68	68
15 B&O rfg 5s 95	31½	31	31
19 B&O rfg 5s 95 ct	31	30¼	31
20 B&O 5s 96 F	31	31	31
3 B&O 5s 2000 D	31	31	31
1 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	30¼	30¼	30¼
14 B&O cv 4½s 60	22¾	21¼	22¾
14 B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	21¾	21	21¾
15 B&O 1st 4s 48	70	69½	69½
5 B&O S W 5s 50	50¼	50	50¼
2 B&O T 4s 59	55½	55½	55½
4 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	114	114	114
6 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	105⅛	105	105
10 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	99¾	98½	99¾
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	110⅛	110	110⅛
37 Boston&Me 5s 67	42¾	42¼	42¾
1 Bost&Me 4s 61	38⅞	38½	38½
15 Boston&Me 5s 55	42¾	42½	42⅝
1 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	102½	102½	102½
7 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	74	74	74
2 Bkly QnCoSBen 5s 41	40	40	40
5 Bkly UnEllst 5s 50	81	81	81
17 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	100	100	100
1 Bush T Bldg 5s'60	54½	54½	54½
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Can Sou 5s'62	82½	82½	82½
11 Can Nat Ry 5s'70	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	96	96	96
3 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	96	96	96
17 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	92½	92	92½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
2 Can Nor 6½s'46	106¼	106¼	106¼
20 Can Pac 5s'44	98⅞	98	98⅞
3 Can Pac 5s'54	75⅞	75½	75½
3 Can Pac 4½s'46	79	79	79
16 Can Pac 4½s'60	69	68	69
10 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	5¼	5	5
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
7 Cen R R N J 5s'87	23½	23	23½
5 Cen RR N Y 4s'87	21	21	21
15 C&O 4½s'71	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
6 C & O 3½s'96 D	93½	93½	93½
2 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	93¼	93¼	93¼
10 C&O rfg 3½s'63	102	102	102
7 Chi & Alton 3s'49	14½	14⅜	14⅜
2 CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	92¾	92¼	92¾
3 CB&Q 4½s'77	86	86	86
7 CB&Q gen 4s'58	94	94	94
5 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100½	100⅛	100⅛
17 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	20½	20¼	20¼
1 Chi & Erie 5s'82	26	26	26
11 Chic Gt West 4s'59	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝
3 Chi I & L 5s '66	7	6⅝	6⅝
17 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9¾	9⅜	9½
59 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3¼	3	3¼
3 CMS&P 4½s'89C	30	30	30
4 CMS&P 4½s,'89E	29½	29½	29½
4 CM&SP gen 4s '89	29½	29½	29½
1 Chi&NW 6½s,'36	18½	18½	18½
1 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	17	17	17
7 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5½	5	5⅛
1 ChM&NW WM 4½s'87	17	17	17
5 Chi & NW 4s '87	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Chi & N W 4s'87 st	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 CRI & P 4½s '52A	9½	9½	9½
9 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
6 CRI & P 4s '88	16¼	16⅛	16¼
1 CRI&P 4½s '34 ct	15	15	15
6 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8½	8	8½
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	104½	104	104½
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	102½	102½	102½
9 Cin Un Term 3⅜s '69	103	103	103
19 CCC&StL 4½s '77	61	60⅛	60⅛
5 Clev Un Term5½s'72	89	89	89
5 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	82	82	82
13 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	76½	76½	76½
13 Col & So 4½s'80	43	42⅜	42⅜
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102	101⅞	102
20 Colmbia G 5s 1961	99¾	99¼	99¾
13 Comwlth Ed cv3½s '58	115⅜	115¼	115⅜
2 Conn Riv Pow2¾s'61	105	105	105
2 Con Edis3¼s'46	105	105	105
13 ConEdis3½s'48	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
9 Con Edis 3½s '58	101¾	101¼	101¾
5 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	102	102	102
2 Consum Pow 3¾s'65	104½	104½	104½
5 Consum Pow 3½s'70	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
9 Consum Pow 3¼s,'65	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
4 Container 5s '43	100	100	100
1 Contin'talOil 2¾s'48	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Crucible Stl 4½s'59	100½	100½	100½
1 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	100½	100½	100½
6 Cuba Ao 5½s '42	34⅜	34¼	34⅜
1 Cuba RR 76s '46	47	47	47
2 Dayton P&L 3½s'60	105	105	105
18 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	66½	66	66
1 Del P&L 4½s'71	108	108	108
9 D&RG 4s '36	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
1 D&RG West 5s '55	4½	4½	4½
8 D&RG West 5s'78	8½	8½	8½
13 Det Ed 4s'65	108¼	108	108¼
20 Duluth SSA 5s '37	16¾	16	16
2 Duquesne Lt 3¼s'65	107¼	107	107
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107½	107½	107½
59 Erie rfg 5s '67	18½	17¾	17¾
26 Erie rfg 5s '75	18¼	17¾	17¾
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
4 Erie gen lien 4s '96	27½	27¼	27¼
2 Fairbanks Morse4s56	104	104	104
12 Fireston T&R 3½s '48	103⅛	102	103⅛
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	9¼	9	9
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛
5 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	61½	61	61½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Fonda J&G 2-4s82vt	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
9 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103½	103½	103¼
50 Gen Stl Cast5½s49	80¼	78¼	79¾
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	84	84	84
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	101	101	101
66 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	107	106⅜	107
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	93⅜	93½	93½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	93	93	93
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	44½	44¼	44½
4 2½s '52-50	48¼	48	48¼
4 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15¾	15¼	15¾
23 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	53	52½	53
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	56¾	56¾	56¾
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	52¾	52½	52¾
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	101¾	101¾	101¾
14 Interb R Tr 7s '32	63¾	63½	63½
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	63¾	63	63
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	29½	29½	29½
29 Intero R Tr rfg 5s '66	64⅝	64⅛	64½
32 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66ct	64¼	64	64
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	94	94	94
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	70	70	70
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	66¼	66¼	66¼
7 Int Paper 6s '55	92½	92	92½
2 Int Paper 5s '47	98½	98½	98½
13 Int T&T 4½s '52	48¾	48½	48½
32 Int T&T 5s '55	54¼	53½	53½
3 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	93½	93½	93½
4 K C Ft S & Mem 4s '36	35½	35	35
15 K C Ft S & M 4s '36 ct	34	33½	34
5 K C South 5s '50	69	69	69
1 K C South 3s '50	65	65	65
11 Koppers Co 4s 51	99	98¾	99
1 Kresge Found 4s 45	102½	102½	102½
10 Kresge Found 3½s 47	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	52½	52	52
9 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	33	31½	32
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	60¼	60	60¼
3 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	58¾	58¾	58¾
3 Leh Val NY 4½s 40	52	52	52
5 Leh Val 4s 2003	54	54	54
20 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 Liggett & M 7s 44	20½	20½	20½
5 Lion Oil CV 4½s 52	123½	123½	123½
2 Loews 3½s 46	102	101¾	102
1 Lone St G 3½s 53 E	93½	93½	93½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	106	106	106
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	82½	82½	82½
19 Louis & N un 4s 40	96	96	96
1 Lou & N So Jt M 4s52	100⅛	100	100⅛
1 Lou G & El 3½s 66	72	72	72
1 Maine Cen 4½s'60	103½	103½	103½
16 Manati Sug 4s '57	53	53	53
7 Manhat Ry 4s '90	39⅞	39	39¼
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	65½	65½	65¼
2 McCrory Strs 5s '51	65¼	65½	65½
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
7 Mich Cen 4s '40	102½	102½	102½
5 Mich Cen 4s '40 reg	100	100	100
8 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	100	100	100
6 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	94¾	94½	94¾
14 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	14⅜	14¼	14¼
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	5	5	5
1 Mo-Ill 5s '59	65	65	65
25 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	27½	27	27½
5 M-K-T 4½s '78	26	26	26
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '9	40½	40½	40½
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
6 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18¾	18¼	18¼
4 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18½	18½	18½
5 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5½	5⅝	5⅝
40 Mob & Oh 5s '38	32¼	31¾	31¾
6 Mob & O 4½s '77	28½	28	28
2 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	108	108	108
6 MonWPaPubSv6s'65	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94½	94¼	94½
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	51	51	51
10 Mor&Essex3½s2000	51½	51¼	51½
101 Nassau El 4s '51	42	5417⅝	42
12 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	103½	103⅛	103¼
38 Nat Dist 3½s'49	99	98¾	98¾
16 Natl Steel 3s'65	98 ¼	98	98
5 N Eng Tel 5s'50	119½	119¼	119½
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s'60	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	104½	104¼	104½
3 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	104½	104	104
13 NYC rfg 5s 2013	68½	68	68¼
48 NYC rfg 4½s 2013 A	63	62½	62¾
7 NYC cn 4s'98	67½	66¾	67½
8 NYC 3¾s'46	81¼	81	81
31 NYC cv 3¼s'52	72	71½	71½
1 NYC&HR 4s'42	84	84	84
8 NYC&HR 3½s'97	81¾	81	81
6 NYCh&StL 6s'41	78	77¾	77¾
2 NYCh&StL5s'65'74A	69¼	69¼	69¼
17 NY Ch&StL 5½s'74 A	69¼	69¼	69¼
17 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	62¼	61½	61⅝
20 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 NY Dock Co 4s'51	55	55	55
4 NY Edis 3¼s'66	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
37 NYNH&H cv 6's'48	19	18½	18½
3 NYNH&H cl 6s '40	26⅛	26	26⅛
2 NYNH&H 5s'53	19	19	19
1 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
4 NY Steam 3½s'63	96⅞	96½	96⅞
1 NY S&W Term 5s'43	40	40	40
12 NY Tel 2¾s'67	103	103	103
1 NY W&Bost 4½s46	4	4	4
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Nori Sou 3s '61A	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
6 Nor Am Co 4s '59	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Nor Am Co 5s '54	101¾	101¾	101¾
20 Nor Am Co 3½s49	101¾	101¼	101¾
24 Nor Pac 6s 2047	69⅝	69⅜	69½
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	59	58	59
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	57	57	57
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	73¼	72¾	73
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	47¼	47¼	47¼
16 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	105¾	105¼	105¼
13 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105	104⅜	104¾
14 Ont Pw N Fall 5s'43	97	97	97
2 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s46	114	114	114
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s61	101½	101½	101½
1 Otis Steel 4½s'62A	76½	76½	76½
3 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	104	104	104
17 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	108	107⅜	107⅜
2 Para Bway-3s '55 ct	49	49	49
3 Para Pict 3½s47	78½	78	78
5 Pen Co 4s 63	100½	100¼	100½
16 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	102	101⅝	101⅝
12 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	103	102½	102⅝
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
16 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	99	98⅞	98⅞
19 Pen RR 4½s 'deb '70	86	86	86
5 Pen RR 4¼s '84E	93¼	93¼	93¼
5 Pen RR 4s '48	109	109	109
5 Pen RR 3¾s '70	86	86	86
8 Pen RR 3¼s 52	90¼	90	90
17 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	64	62¼	62¼
3 Pere Marq 5s '56	75	74¼	75
7 Pere Mark 4½s'80	71	70¼	71
1 Pere Marq 4½s'56	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s '62	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
15 Phil Bal&Wash 5s '74	107	107	107½
1 PhilBal&W 4½s'77C	103	103	103
1 PhilBal&W 4½s'81D	103½	103½	103½
24 Phila Co 5s '67	104¼	104	104¼
15 Phil Elec 3½s'67	105¼	105	105¼
1 Ph Read C&I2cv 6s'49	6	6	6
2 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
5 Philippine Ry 4s '37	7¼	7	7⅛
10 Phillips Pet 2¾s'48	114½	114	114
2 PCC&SL 5s '70A	105	105	105
1 PCC&St L 4½s'77	96	96	96
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	55	55	55
15 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	75½	75½	75½
95 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	18¾	18¼	18¼
2 Pub Svc E&G 8s 2037	200	200	200
9 PubSvc No Ill 3½s'68	100½	100¼	100½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	98	98	98
5 Readg 4½s '97A	78	78	78
1 Rem Rand 4½s '56xw	94¼	94¼	94¼
3 Rem Rand 4½s '56	94½	94	94
3 Repub Steel 5½s'54	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Repub Steel 4½s'61	93¼	93¼	93¼
5 Repub Steel 4½s'56	93¼	93¼	93¼
5 Richfield Oil 4s '52	107	107	107
3 St. J&G Isl 4s '47	194½	104½	104½
1 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
6 St L & F 5s '50B	14	13⅞	14
2 StLSF 5s B'50	13	13	13
47 St LSF 4½s '78	13½	12¾	12¾
19 StLSF4½s'78ctf2st	12½	12⅜	12½
64 St LSF 4s'50A	13¾	13	13¾
7 St LSF 4s '50A ct	13	13	13
2 St LSW 1st 4s 89	64¼	64	64¼
1 Schulco 6½s '46A st	17	17	17
29 Seab A L cn 6s'45	9¾	9⅜	9⅜
8 Sea A L 6s'45 ct	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1 Sea A L 4s'50 st	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
29 Shell un 2½s'54	91¼	90⅞	91
7 Socony Vac Oil 3s'64	100¼	99¾	100¼
11 P So Beli T&T3s79	96½	96½	96½
6 So Cal Gas4½s'61	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜
4 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Sou Pac 4½s'68	55½	55½	55½
24 Sou Pac 4½s'81	55	54½	54½
51 So Pac 4½s'69	55¼	54¾	55
2 So Pac rfg 4s '55	67½	67½	67½
13 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	56	55½	56
18 South Ry 6½s'56	81½	81½	81½
6 South Ry cv 5s'95	88⅛	88	88
7 South Ry gen 4s'56	61½	61⅛	61⅛
5 So Ry 4s StL '51	70	70	70
7 S W Bell Tell 3s'68	99⅝	99½	99⅝
1 S W Gas&El 4s'60	104	104	104
8 Stand Oil NJ 3¾'53	99¼	98⅞	99¼
16 Studebaker cv 6s'45	92¾	92¾	92¾
5 TRA A St L 5s'44	113¾	113¼	113¼
17 Tex Corp 3½s'51	105¾	105½	105¾
10 Tex Corp 3s 59	99½	99	99½
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	110½	110½	110½
307 Third Ave a1 5s 60	14⅜	13¼	14½
58 Third Ave 4s 60	48⅛	46⅞	48⅛
5 TideWAssoc03½s 52	103½	103½	103½
6 Un El Mo 4¼s 62	106½	106½	106½
4 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109½	109½	109½
10 Unit Drug 5s 53	103	103	103
22 US Steel 2¾s'51	74	72	73
1 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	103½	103⅜	103½
22 Utah P & L 5s 44	98	98	98
16 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	99	98½	99
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	102½	102½	102½
3 Wabash 4½s 39	103½	103½	103½
10 Wabash 4½s 78C	43	43	43
1 Wab Tol & Chi 4s 41	103½	103½	103½
2 Walwrth 4s 55	42½	42½	42½
5 Warren Bros 6s '41	56	56	56
1 Wash Ry 4½s 45	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 West Pen P 3½s 66	102	102	102
4 West Shore 4s 2361	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Westn Md 4s 52	55½	55	55½
3 Western Un 5s '51	83½	83	83
6 Western Un 5s '60	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Western Un 5s'75	72½	72½	72½
6 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	68½	68½	68½
12 Wilkes B & E 5s '42	96½	96½	96½
3 Wilson & Co 4s '55	13	12½	12½
3 Wilson&Cocv 3¾s'47	99	98¾	99
1 Wis Cen 4s '49	97	97	97
1 Wis Cen 4s SSD '36	20	20	20
9 Wise El Pow 3½s'68	10	10	10
4 WisPub Svc 4s '61	101	101	101
4 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105½	105	105½
10 Youngst S&T 4s'48	102¼	102	102

Bond Sales (in dollars): Total today 4,392,000: previous day 7,844,900; week ago 16,965,900; year ago 7,452,600; two years ago 9,074,800. Jan. 1 to date 1,561,824,600; year ago 1,321,462,880; two years ago 2,216,041,250.

Foreign Bonds

	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	56	53	53
4 Adriatic El 7s '52	56	55	56
18 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	75	74⅜	74⅜
3 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	74¾	74⅜	74⅜
18 Argentine 4½s'48	90	89¾	90
8 Argentine 4½s'71	84¾	84½	84½
13 Australia 5s'55	69	68	68
3 Australia 5s'57	68½	68½	68½
2 Australia 4½s'56	65½	65½	65½
1 Belgium 7s '55	91½	91½	91½
8 Belgium 6½s'49	84⅝	83	83
7 Brazil 8s '41	15	14½	14½
5 Brazil 6½s '26-57	12¼	12	12
21 Brazil 6½s '27-57	12¼	12	12
2 Brisbane 5s '58	63½	63½	63½
4 Buen A 4½s 4⅜s '77	52½	52½	52½
1 BuenA43⁄8s .3⅜s Apr'76	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
1 Bulgaria 7s'67	12¼	12¼	12¼
36 Canada 5s'52	99⅝	99¾	99⅝
5 Canada 4s'60	87	86⅝	87
2 Canada 3¼s'61	79½	79½	79½
7 Canada 3s'67	77½	77	77½
2 Chile 7s'42	16⅛	16½	16⅛
4 Chile 7s'42 asd	12	12	12
2 Chile 6s'60	16⅛	16	16⅛
3 Chile 6s'60 asd	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
6 Chile 6s'61 Jan	16⅛

Commerce and Finance

Fostering Trade With Latin America—Portugal Buys From U. S.

Business and Industry

Lack of Orders From Europe Is Seen Significant

FRENCH LICK SPRINGS, Ind. (AP)—Raoul E. Desvernine, President of the Crucible Steel Company of America, advised business men today "not to get ahead of the war" in expectation of orders and profits.

The Allies are better prepared for war than in 1914, he said in an address prepared for delivery before the Farm Equipment Institute's annual convention.

"We have not seen any rush of orders from Europe," he observed. "Of course there are many inquiries and some educational orders but the lack of immediate volume purchases is significant.

"Most purchases have been made by domestic users to bring subnormal inventories up to normal demands and, in some instances, to abnormal estimates. Considerable buying is purely protective against the probability of future rising prices."

He suggested there may be a time-lag before "volume purchases start from abroad" which might cause a temporary recession in domestic markets.

Pointing out government controls over business had been extended the last few years, he urged business vigilance against further regulations.

"Never forget that wartime controls are never completely liquidated after peace," he said.

Warning against war profit illusions, he continued:

"Business men should know that the Administration has a program already well defined for fixing limits on prices which it is prepared to put into operation if, as and when emergency conditions require."

Industry, he insisted, must be given "sufficient freedom of action" to do its war job.

"Industry must be taken out of the economic and social research laboratory and school room and put back into the 'run of the mill,'" he remarked.

Steel Firm Puts Many Workers Back On 6-Day Schedule

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation announced it would restore all salaried employees to a full six-day week schedule and full pay as of October 1 because of the "extra work involved in the present increased volume of business."

Salaried employees had been working on a reduced five-day week schedule, with a one-sixth cut in pay, since February 1, 1938. Spokesmen said the increase would apply to employees of approximately 20 district offices, but did not disclose the total number affected.

Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, which last spring reduced its work schedule for salaried employees from 5½ to 5 days, announced a few days ago it was restoring them to the 5½-day basis as "work demands it." A blanket order for the restoration of all "white collar" employees to the longer week has not been issued.

Loans to Business Continue to Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural banks loans increased for the sixth consecutive week in the seven days ended September 27.

The Federal Reserve Board said banks in 101 leading cities had reported their loans in this classification increased $28,000,000 to a total of $4,229,000,000 in that period. New York City banks again led with a $12,000,000 increase

After liquidating some investments in Government securities after the outbreak of war in Europe, these banks reported that last week they had increased their portfolios of government securities by $9,000,000. The government security holdings of these banks, which totaled $8,437,000,000 on September 27, were $326,000,000 larger than on the same date last year.

Canadian Newsprint Exports

OTTAWA (CP)—Exports of newsprint paper from Canada rose to 4,709,735 cwt. valued at $10,194,899 in August compared with 4,392,214 at 9,621,715 in August, 1938, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1

Buys for China

Harris & Ewing

Archie Lochhead

Formerly Director of the Stabilization Fund under Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, elected President of the Universal Trading Corporation, buying agent for the Chinese Government.

Lochhead Elected Head of Chinese Purchasing Agency

NEW YORK (AP)—The Universal Trading Corp., which has been a buying agent in this country for the Chinese Government, has announced the election as President of Archie Lochhead, formerly technical assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau.

In foreign trade circles it was said the trading corporation had conducted purchases of automotive and other supplies in the United States under a $25,000,000 credit granted the Chinese Government by the Export-Import Bank.

Mr. Lochhead operated the Stabilization Fund for the Treasury. He is known particularly as a foreign exchange expert.

Pennsylvania Court Upholds State Tax On Out-of-State Firms

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has upheld the State franchise tax on out-of-state corporations which has netted $21,000,000 for the State since its enactment in 1935.

The decision reversed the Dauphin County Court. Chief Justice John W. Kephart ordered the record returned to the State Department of Revenue to resettle the tax against the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation, which had challenged the Act.

The law imposed a tax of five mills on the "taxable value" of foreign corporations doing business in Pennsylvania and set up procedure to determine that value for Pennsylvania taxing purposes.

Columbia charged the tax was discriminatory and asserted it impaired the "obligation" of the State to foreign corporations. The Commonwealth argued the tax was a levy on out-of-state corporations for the privilege of doing business in Pennsylvania.

Justice Kephart said in his opinion:

"The result of the Act's operation is not so obviously wrong and so out of proportion to the business done within the State that it can be said to be confiscatory or discriminatory compared with similar domiciliary corporations. In the light of this opinion, there is no imposition or unjust burden on this foreign corporation (Columbia)."

Texas Oil Fields Shutdowns Posted

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—Eleven days of shutdowns for all Texas oil fields in October were announced by Jerry Sadler, member of the railroad commission.

In addition to stopping production all Saturdays and Sundays, there will be shutdowns on the first Monday and the last Friday of the month.

Mr. Sadler said the average production for all the State in October would be 1,360,563 barrels, or 84,237 barrels less than the estimate of market demand made by the Federal Bureau of Mines, and approximately 40,000 barrels less than the average production in September.

10 Mass. Banks Have Over $25,000,000 in Resources

Of the 262 commercial banks listed with total resources of over $25,000,000, ten are located in Massachusetts, according to the Final 1939 Edition of the Rand McNally Bankers Directory just published.

They are as follows:

Bank	City	Rank	Total Resources
First National	Boston	10	$820,306,000
National Shawmut	Boston	31	233,599,000
Merchants Nat'l	Boston	76	109,161,000
Second National	Boston	82	100,832,000
Boston Safe Deposit and Trust		152	43,438,000
Worcester County Trust Worcester		175	39,043,000
National Rockland	Boston	178	38,391,000
New England Trust	Boston	180	38,222,000
Third National Bank and Trust	Springfield	194	35,601,000

Total resources of the 262 banks in this list amount to $40,173,220,000, of which these 10 Massachusetts banks have $1,551,315,000.

Total resources of all Massachusetts banks amount to $4,772,854,000.

These figures show a gain of 5 banks and $2,562,541,000 in total resources of commercial banks with over $25,000,000 in resources throughout the U. S., in the last six months.

Secretary Urges Permanent Trade With So. America

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Edward J. Noble, Undersecretary of Commerce, told a Latin American trade conference today that "quick profits" should be sacrificed to increase permanent commerce between the United States and the other 20 republics in this hemisphere.

Opening a discussion between businessmen and Federal experts about the effect of the European war on Latin America, Mr. Noble said:

"The countries to the south of us are cut off from many of their important markets. They are turning to us more than ever as a source of supply and a market for their products.

"We in the Department of Commerce definitely wish to help our neighbors, but we want to avoid taking advantage of them, consciously or unconsciously. We realize that war is an abnormal situation which eventually must pass. We do not wish to profit by it at the expense of sound, long-range relationships with other countries.

"On the contrary, we wish to have a healthy program based not on short-term profits but rather on increased trade in normal as well as abnormal times.

"The crux of the matter, I believe, lies in the augmenting of imports from our sister republics, thereby enabling them to have that purchasing power which is so necessary if they are to buy our goods and services."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—The State Department will start hearings Nov. 27 on a proposed reciprocal trade agreement with Chile.

Secretary Cordell Hull announced last night a list of 26 products on which the United States may reduce tariffs in return for similar concessions from Chile.

Mr. Hull said that "an interesting feature" of the proposed agreement was the seasonal importation of fresh fruits and vegetables. It would make it easier, he said, for "the poor as well as the rich, to obtain supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables the year round."

Among the Chilean products listed on which tariff reductions may be granted are apricots, grapes, peaches, prunes, pears, melons, beans, and onions. Others are copper ore, furs, iron ore, sheep and lamb skins, and sulphur.

Principal United States exports to Chile las year were cotton, fuel oil, automobile tires, metals, industrial machinery and automobiles.

Rail Operating Net For Class 1 Roads Up Sharply in '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that Class 1 railroads of the United States in the first eight months of 1939 had a net railway operating income of $269,349,356 as compared with $155,038,546 for the same period in 1938.

The 1939 income represented a return of 1.72 per cent on the property investment as compared with 0.99 per cent for the previous period.

The compilation of earnings was based on reports from 135 Class 1 railroads to the association's Bureau of Railway Economics.

Their gross operating revenues for the first eight months totaled $2,480,961,970 compared with $2,250,992,184 for the same period in 1938, and $3,572,873,894 for the same period in 1930, an increase of 10.2 per cent in 1939 above 1938, but 30.6 per cent below 1930.

The operating expense for the period this year amounted to $1,890,327,881 as compared with $1,783,333,872 for 1938.

The lines had a net operating income of $54,586,246, or 2.01 per cent on investment, in August, compared with $45,421,781, or 1.67 per cent, in August of 1938.

The gross operating revenues for August amounted to $344,399,562 as compared with $315,335,418 the previous August.

Associated Gas Plans to Reorganize

NEW YORK (AP)—Recapitalization and reorganization plans of the Associated Gas & Electric System in compliance with the Public Utilities Holding Act of 1935 "death sentence" clause were described in a letter from J. I. Mange, President Associated Gas & Electric Co., to Jerome N. Frank, Chairman, Securities & Exchange Commission, just made public.

The letter also disclosed that Associated plans to issue $50,000,000 of debentures as soon as salable.

The plans thus far call for elimination of 10 subsidiary corporations, entailing stock transfer stamp tax cost of $105,000, "only a small part of the total stock transfer stamp taxes which, under present requirements, will be involved in carrying out the entire plan of integration and simplification of the system." The SEC was urged in the letter to use its efforts to obtain exemption of this type of stock transfer from taxation.

Will Address Appraisers

CHICAGO—John E. Burchard of the Albert Farwell Bemis Foundation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will address the fifth annual convention of the Society of Residential Appraisers, international group of valuation experts, in Atlantic City, Tuesday, Sept. 26. "Proving New Building Materials" will be his subject. The society is a group of 2,700 from the United States and Canada, and a few from the territories of the U. S.

War Seen Leveling Barriers To U. S.-Argentine Trade

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The war in Europe with its far-flung repercussions, is rapidly blowing away the barriers between the United States and Argentina's $300,000,000 a year import markets.

The swing toward a free admission of American products began during the last European crisis when war threatened to shut off Europe's exports of essentials to this country.

It reached a climax September 12, when the Government abolished its "free market" for foreign exchange in which importers of United States goods paid at the rate of 20 Argentine pesos to the British pound while imports from most other nations—particularly Great Britain—came through an "official market" at 17 pesos to the pound.

A few days earlier pressure from Argentine manufacturers led to the removal of 66 groups of United States products—mostly raw materials used in factories here—from the "blacklist" of forbidden imports.

The pressure continues to grow with labor and capital alike bringing every possible force to bear toward a further loosening of restrictions.

Ask for Materials

The Federation of Construction Workers posted huge posters showing an open letter to President Roberto Ortiz, asking the admission of building materials from the United States and warning that in the last war Argentine construction was paralyzed by a lack of materials.

There remains on the Argentine "blacklist" 225 classifications of products on which no import permits are granted, including all textiles, clothing, shoes and similar goods. Economic experts declare many of these will be removed as demand passes supply here.

With a British blockade of the Atlantic coast halting the flow of German products and Great Britain herself too busy with the war to maintain her Argentine markets, the United States is in a splendid position to recapture the trade she lost last year when import restrictions cut her sales to this country in half.

Argentina in the first half of 1939 had imports of $147,384,000 (United States dollars), is expected to buy even more in the second half of the year.

Of her imports, Germany supplied $17,511,966, the United States $22,355,700, and the United Kingdom $31,909,150. Economists believe the United States, through the rapid negotiation of a trade treaty with the Argentine, can "take over" Germany's business here, and obtain at least a share of the British sales.

British cruisers patrolling the mouth of the River Plate have tied up German shipments, bottling up or sinking the German merchantmen who once brought their loads of manufactured goods, railway equipment, and machinery to Argentina. At the same time Germany's submarine warfare has curtailed British shipments.

Unless the war terminates with unexpected suddenness, trade experts declare the United States will find in the Argentine her most important and valuable customer of the western hemisphere.

"Argentina still imports a great portion of the manufactured goods she consumes," said one expert. "Today Germany and Britain are in no position to supply that demand. The logical answer is to buy from the United States."

American firms which literally went begging for Argentine business during the last year begged just as loudly today for ships with which to handle their flood of urgent orders.

Almost submerged by the rush of orders, representatives of certain American firms, particularly those dealing in raw materials for Argentina's growing industries, sought vainly for means of filling the demands quickly.

Beg For Cargo Space

The United States Chamber of Commerce in Argentina asked the Maritime Commission to divert a part of its fleet of merchantmen to the "all peace" route to South America. Heads of independent shipping lines were besieged with requests for cargo space.

The threat of German submarine activity halted the Furness Prince Line, which with the American Republic "good neighbor" fleet, gave South America's east coast ports weekly service from New York. Again the Maritime Commission was urged to augment the "good neighbor" ships with smaller passenger and cargo vessels.

One North American representative said he had orders in sight for more than 100,000 tons of coal—with no ships to bring it in. Argentina, which imports the bulk of its coal, normally from England and Germany, has a reserve supply of less than eighteen months. Already many trains have been suspended, other services reduced, to save fuel.

"Given the necessary shipping the United States should within a year win back all the business she lost through Argentina's trade restrictions," one business leader here said. "Within two years, if a favorable trade agreement with Argentina can be negotiated, we will be challenging Great Britain for first place in sales to this country."

The trade increase must work both ways, he said, with the United States increasing its purchases of non-competitive products from Argentina to balance the commerce.

News Notes—The Orient

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Japanese Lumber—Shortage of lumber in Japan is rapidly developing into a serious situation, restricting the country's productivity expansion program and curtailing construction of dwellings which are urgently needed in industrial areas. Although efforts are being made to supplement the lumber supply by increased domestic production, a shortage of nearly 1,000,000,000 board feet is estimated in Japan for the year if restrictions on imports are maintained and the heavy outward flow of lumber to the Asiatic continent continues.

Japanese Gold—Invention of a metal substitute for gold and platinum is claimed by a Tokyo concern. The new metal, which is called "novoplatino," is reported to be an ideal alloy, as it is easily rolled and has power of elasticity. It is light in weight, but has a hardness equal to 22 karat gold, and is suitable for manufacture into dental bridges and crowns and ornamental jewelry. Its producers describe it as having "beautiful color and everlasting luster."

Trade With Japan—Brazil's trade relations with Japan, which have been expanding steadily in recent years, experienced a setback in 1938. Brazilian imports of Japanese products dropped to $3,897,831 from $5,334,522 in 1937, while Brazilian exports to Japan dropped to $13,399,302 from $17,484,031 in 1937.

Chinese Leather—The expansion of China's domestic tanning industry has resulted in sharply curtailing that country's imports of leather. Chinese purchases of foreign leather, which ten years ago amounted to more than $6,000,000 annually, had declined to only $698,000 in 1938. Imports of American leather in that year had fallen to $179,000, a total which compares with $1,246,000 in 1928.

Chinese Imports—Imports of merchandise into China from all sources during the first six months of the current year were valued at $216,215,000, an increase of 54 per cent, compared with the like period of 1938. Exports of merchandise were valued at $123,300,000 in the six-month period, an increase of 27 per cent compared with the like six months of 1938.

Chinese Ginseng Trade—Although Hong Kong's ginseng imports were well maintained last year and were about the same as in 1937, business was restricted, and stocks at the end of the year were reported to be well above normal. Practically all of the ginseng imported into the British Colony of Hong Kong is re-exported to China. Four-fifths of the total imports originated in the United States, the small balance coming from Japan. Imports of ginseng into Hong Kong from the United States were valued at $856,000 in 1938, compared with $828,000 in 1937.

Chinese Tung Oil—Improved transportation facilities have caused larger quantities of tung oil, owned by the Chinese Government, to reach Hong Kong.

Philippine Dynamite—The first dynamite factory in the Philippines is about to be erected. A subsidiary company is being formed for the manufacture of dynamite, with a plant to be located in Binangenan, Rizal. Application for the organization of the company and permission to manufacture explosives has already been filed with Government authorities. The project, representing an investment of about $250,000, calls for completion of its plant in the present year.

Philippine Abaca—Plans have been completed for the formation next in the Philippine Islands of a semi-official corporation to rehabilitate the local abaca industry. (Abaca is native for Manila hemp.) Under the Act of the Commonwealth, the corporation will have an authorized capitalization of about $10,000,000, of which 51 per cent will be contributed by the Government and the remainder by producers and distributors of abaca.

Philippine Autos—An overwhelming preference for American made passenger cars, trucks and busses was shown in the Philippines during the first seven months of 1939. Of the 2,116 passenger cars registered during that period, 2,030 were made in North America, while 34 were from Germany, 32 from Italy, and 20 from Great Britain. There was no competition in busses, all 290 registered for the period were American made.

Portugal to Buy $500,000,000 U. S. Rail Equipment

LISBON (AP)—Purchase of $5,000,000 worth of made-in-America railroad equipment — including locomotives and stainless steel coaches—has been authorized by the government of Portugal. The transaction will be concluded on a modified barter basis.

With $1,500,000 of rail equipment already on order, the government issued a decree permitting private and government-controlled roads to use the national credit in new purchases.

Export-Import Bank Credit

The Portuguese action follows the issuance, two months ago, of an Export-Import Bank of Washington credit of $5,000,000 to Portugal for railroad purchases.

The decree follows several months of negotiations by Charles B. McDaniel Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., now a resident of Paris.

The railroad order is straightaway, with no strings tied to it—Portugal's exchange position being such that she can pay cash if need be—but the understanding is that Mr. McDaniel, with Washington's backing, will undertake to dispose of $5,000,000 worth of Portuguese goods in the United States.

These goods will mostly be timber, coffee from the colonies, cork, preserved fish, port wine and olive oil from Continental Portugal.

American business men here welcomed the transaction as a long step toward an increase in Portuguese-American trade. In recent years the bulk of Portugal's trade has gone to Germany and Great Britain. With the former it has been to a large extent on a virtual barter basis.

Trade Challenge to Germany

Business authorities here asserted the present transaction is the first in which United States business interests have successfully challenged German traders on their own trade ground with their own weapon—a mutually profitable bilateral trade arrangement. This, of course, excepts the rubber-cotton trade with Great Britain.

In connection with the rail equipment sale, it was divulged that the German prices on some items of the needed equipment were as much as 40 per cent below the American lists. The business goes to the United States for two reasons—the standard of the American goods and the European war.

The first railway order is for stainless steel passenger coaches. A sizeable purchase of locomotives is expected to follow with the possibility that rails and switches also will be bought.

Informed sources said the $5,000,000 figure was by no means the upper limit of the purchasing agreement, which may be extended to include various other kinds of American goods.

Mr. McDaniel's trading corporation in the United States will be called the Portugal-America Corp, with offices probably in Washington and New York.

Expect 1939 to Be Best Building Year For U. S. in a Decade

NEW YORK (AP)—War cannot prevent 1939 from crossing the finish line as "the best building year of this decade" in the United States, the Architectural Forum said.

In a study of wartime conditions now compared with the first World War, the publication said factors for building were much sounder now than in 1914.

"Today," it added, "after several depression years of subnormal building when annual home production hit levels as low as 62,000 dwelling units, the United States has an accumulated housing deficit estimated at 2,000,000 dwelling units. The market is far from supplied, production is on the upswing, rents are steady, the foreclosure rate is decreasing."

Reports from all over the country, the study continued, indicate investors are going ahead with "any soundly conceived construction planned for this winter and next spring."

Of the first World War it noted: "Contrary to general conceptions, building did not go into a tailspin during the 1914-18 period. In fact, the level of total construction in the Armistice year of 1918 was 55 per cent higher than in 1914. And this advance in total construction took place despite the facts (1) that the economic background behind building in 1914 was far from healthy and (2) that residential construction was 30 per cent lower at the end of the war period."

Charter Issued to New Norfolk Southern Ry. Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 25—The Virginia corporation commission has issued a charter to the Norfolk Southern Railway Company to operate a railroad as successor to the present Norfolk Southern Railroad Company, which has been in receivership since July 28, 1932.

Morris S. Hawkins, one of the two receivers of the Norfolk Southern Railroad Company, was named in the articles of association and in the charter as president of the Norfolk Southern Railway Company.

Other officers named in the articles of association, Mr. Hawkins said, were J. R. Pritchard, secretary, and J. F. George, treasurer. Colonel J. B. Rodman is counsel for the new company.

Takes New Job

Carl N. Schmalz

Appointed Controller of R. H. Stearns Company, Boston. Mr. Schmalz has resigned from the faculty of Harvard Business School, where he was for 10 years in charge of the Bureau of Business Research.

Insurance Firms Discuss War Risk For New Policies

CHICAGO (AP)—Life insurance company executives considered placing war risk clauses in new policies.

Insurance men attending the 34th annual meeting of the American Life Convention said that, if authorized, such provisions would not alter policies already in force, and that benefits under those policies would be paid even if death were caused by war.

They disclosed that Canadian life insurance companies had decided to insert a war clause in new policies sold in Canada and other British possessions. The text, it was explained, was similar to the clause employed during the World War, but would apply also to non-combatants in the war zones.

One general type of war risk rider provides that no benefits will be paid within five years of issuance of the policy if death occurs outside the continental United States because of war, or because the individual is in the military or naval service of the United States, also that no benefits will be paid within two years of issuance if death occurs at home if the individual is in U. S. military or naval service.

During the world war insurance paying benefits even if death was caused by war could be purchased, but at extra premiums which made it almost prohibitive for average persons, although insurance men said the companies generally returned such extra premiums to policy-holders at conclusion of the war.

Officers said the membership had been preparing for such a crisis as the European war for several years and that the insurance companies, therefore, were in "excellent condition to meet any new emergency demands on their resources that may result from the war."

Arnold Is Receiving Many Complaints On Rising Food Costs

GEARHART, Ore. (AP)—Thurman W. Arnold, head of the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department, said the department had so many complaints on rising food costs that it could not handle them.

"These complaints cannot be taken care of because they come as an unexpected war-time demand for which personnel is lacking," Mr. Arnold said in an address prepared for the Oregon Bar Association. "The Department of Justice must either get additional personnel to handle these complaints in an orderly way or admit that it cannot carry out its functions under the law."

Assessing Officers Group To Meet in San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The sixth annual conference of the National Association of Assessing Officers is to be held in San Francisco, Oct. 10-13. Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation of Massachusetts, will be chairman of a round-table session on central agency assistance to local assessors.

State and local assessing officers from nearly every type of jurisdiction in the United States and Canada, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, will participate in the four-day meeting, which will be held at the Hotel Mark Hopkins.

Round table discussions and general assemblies will cover such subjects as the assessment of utility properties, valuation of farm lands, and the measurement of depreciation for assessment purposes.

The Association has a membership of more than 500 county and municipal assessing officers and state tax commissioners. It was established in 1934 for the purpose of improving assessment administration.

Stanolind Pipe Line Co.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission placed a tentative final valuation of $47,150,000, for rate making purposes, on the common carrier properties of the Stanolind Pipe Line Company.

Farm Prices Only 2 P. C. Below Level Before World War

WASHINGTON (AP)—Administration farm officials hailed a report that the general level of prices received by farmers in mid-September was only 2 per cent below the pre-world war level.

Speculative and demand factors arising out of the European war caused the level to advance from 88 per cent of the goal to 98 per cent between mid-August and mid-September, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported.

Would Avoid Surpluses

Crop officials expressed the hope, however, that the advance would not cause farmers to overplay next year in the hope of reaping good prices on increased yields. They said that present surpluses appeared to be sufficient to supply any anticipated needs arising out of the conflict.

Not all farm product prices were as close to the pre-war range as was the general level. Although advancing 19 points, grains were still only 83 per cent. Cotton and cottonseed gained five points to reach 76 per cent. Fruits gained three points to 73 per cent.

The commodities which climbed above the pre-war price levels included meat animals, dairy products, poultry and eggs and truck crops. Meat animals were 17 per cent above the 1909-14 level, dairy products 7 per cent above, chickens and eggs 2 per cent and truck crops 14 per cent.

Rice prices jumped 51 per cent, the largest advance made by any major farm product.

Some Prices Lower

Officials explained that, although the general level of farm prices might be near the pre-war point, prices of several individual crops—principally cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, most other grains, and feed crops—were lower. Consequently, programs designed to bring such prices up to the desired level must be continued, they said.

It also was pointed out that the index of prices farmers paid for non-agricultural products and services was 22 per cent above the pre-war level. Officials said that as long as this index was above the 1909-14 mark, farmers would be at a disadvantage even though they obtained pre-war prices for their own products.

Reserve Sells Part Of Holdings Showing Confidence in Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board indicated new confidence in the stability of the Government bond market by disclosing that the 12 Federal Reserve banks sold part of their holdings recently in contrast to huge purchases in the three preceding weeks.

When Government bond prices started declining after the outbreak of the European war, the 12 banks bought $400,000,000 worth of Government securities in three weeks to bolster the market. The report, however, showed that in the week ended September 27, the banks reduced their holding of Government securities by $22,000,000, trimming their total holdings to $2,804,000,000.

The banks bought $8,000,000 worth of Federal bonds but reduced their holdings of Treasury bills by $30,000,000.

Spendable excess reserves of banks reached another new record high of $5,330,000, an increase of $50,000,000 for the period.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE—Fast selling line. You make 50c profit on Different 21-folder $1 Box. Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1. Other Novelties. Everyday, Gift Wrappings. Experience unnecessary. Free samples. SCHWER, Dept. P-35, Westfield, Mass.

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HOUSES FOR SALE

SAN JOSE, CALIF.—Strictly English type country residence, four bedrooms, maid's room, three baths, living room, dining room, breakfast room, patio and large living porch, laundry, three-car garage, and yard fully fenced, near San Jose, Calif.; population 85,000; close to golf course overlooking Santa Clara Valley five minutes from town and schools; one acre in lawn, shrubs and building site, one acre without buildings and family garden; will send photographs and price upon application. Box 807, Porter Lane.

PLANTS AND SEEDS

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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United States and Canada

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for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

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EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let Us Call for Your Washing
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Crossword Quiz Answers

			M	A	L	A	C	H	I					
		M	A	Y	A		R	A	I	L				
	F	A	I	R		S	E	R	M	O	N			
R	A	I	N		F	A	S	T		W	I	T		
O	W	L		G	I	L	T		B	E	L	A		
M	N		C	E	N	T		H	E	L	E	K		
U		S	U	M	S		T	A	L	L		A		
L	A	M	B	S		C	A	L	L		P	O		
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	S	T	A	R		L	E	E	S					
		E	R	I	T	R	E	A						

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ENGLAND
SCARBOROUGH
(Continued)

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K SHOE SPECIALISTS

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(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Caleb Crow Turns Up

A Story for Children

Bolenius Bear was so happy to have been rescued in the woods that he hopped along gaily, first on one foot and then on the other. Ferdinand the white poodle pranced, and Isabella the rag doll skipped, for they were happy too.

The red yarn, which Isabella had thoughtfully unwound on her way into the woods when she and Ferdinand started off to look for Bolenius, was showing them the way out. Bolenius wound it up as they went. The ball became larger and larger.

Suddenly Bolenius stopped.

"The yarn is broken," he said. "Here is an end of it, and I can't see any more!"

All three friends searched and searched, but not another bit of red yarn could they find.

"Someone has taken it away," said Isabella, almost ready to sit down and cry.

"If someone has taken it, we shall have to find that someone," said Bolenius Bear.

"But that wouldn't tell us the way out of the woods," said Isabella gloomily. "Whoever took it away won't remember where it led."

"Oh, he might," Ferdinand insisted hopefully. "Let's all shout together—'Who took our red yarn away?'"

They shouted their question a few times, then Bolenius said, "Now we should ask them to bring it back."

So they shouted all together, "Please bring it back. We need it!"

"Bring what back?" inquired a croaky voice above them.

"Why, it's Caleb Crow!" exclaimed Bolenius, remembering at once his last meeting with Caleb.

Caleb had been flying high above them when the sound of their voices reached him. Now he flapped down and stopped on a rock beside the three friends. Then he looked closely at Bolenius Bear.

"Aren't you the Bear who thought he could fly?" he asked.

"Yes," said Bolenius meekly. "And you saved me from a fall on the ground. I have always been most grateful to you. Now I seem to have gotten my friends here into difficulty, as well as myself."

"Difficulty?" Caleb Crow inquired. "You all look perfectly all right."

"But we want to get home, you see," replied Isabella. Then she explained that the strand of red yarn which had been leading them out of the woods had been snapped and carried off by some creature.

"Oh, red yarn!" said Caleb Crow. "So that was yours, was it? I never dreamed it was of use to anyone."

"Did you take it?" Bolenius asked eagerly. "Then do you remember where it was leading?"

"Yes. No," said Caleb, answering both questions at once. "I'm very sorry, indeed." He was so sorry that even his tail feathers drooped. "I just took it home to Mrs. Crow because she is so very fond of bright colors."

"Well," said Isabella, "couldn't you possibly help us find our way to the edge of the woods, by Farmer Brown's place?"

"Oh, of course I can!" cried Caleb, brightening. "I fly over Farmer Brown's place every day. Indeed, I was on my way there when I heard your voices and stopped to see you. But first I'll fly home and get your yarn."

"No, don't disappoint Mrs. Crow," said Ferdinand. "The ball of yarn was always too big, anyway. I like it much better half the size, like this."

"Well, thank you immensely," said Caleb, bowing. "Now follow me and you'll be on your way home in a jiffy."

Tower of York Minster

Monitor Camera Club from Harold A. Foot, Edgeware, Middlesex, England

The cathedral church of St. Peter at York is the largest medieval cathedral in England.

Daily Quotation

HE that does not believe in others finds they do not believe in him. — CHINESE PROVERB.

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Remember when a front porch was to sit on, not just something to cross on the way from the house to the car?

Boston Herald: Probably one ought to excuse the slight confusion of mind which leads Little Willie to believe that it's long division, whenever Pa sits down and tries to do it.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Nobody wants to belittle John Cobb's achievement in driving a car at the rate of 369 miles an hour, but it must be remembered that he did not have to stop and pay tolls.

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Hydraulic Press Develops Such Great Pressures?

The word "hydraulic" is from the Greek *hydro*, "water," and *aulos*, "flute or pipe." A hydraulic press is one which is operated by water power.

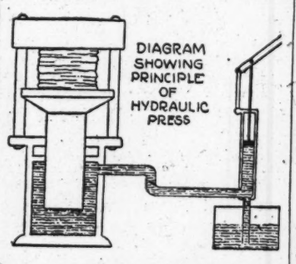
Water is, for all practical purposes, incompressible; and pressure applied on any part of the water in a closed container is transmitted equally to all parts of the water. These facts were the discovery of Blaise Pascal, a French physicist of the seventeenth century.

The hydraulic press makes use of the fact that water cannot be compressed or made to occupy less space when squeezed, and the fact that pressure is transmitted equally throughout the liquid. Fundamentally, the press consists of a closed container or tank with two pistons, one of which is a great deal smaller than the other.

To illustrate the action of the press, let us assume that the smaller piston is one inch square and the larger 50 inches square. If a pressure of, say, 100 pounds, is applied to the one-inch piston, a force of 100 pounds per square inch is exerted on the larger piston, or a total of 50x50x100 or 250,000 pounds (125 tons).

If a force pump is used as the smaller piston (as shown in the sketch), and more water is forced into the tank each stroke, the large piston can be raised or elevated. Each stroke of the pump will lift the load only a very short distance. For example, if the piston is one inch square and travels 10 inches per stroke, it will displace 10 cubic inches of water per stroke. This amount, spread over the 250 square inches of the larger piston, will lift the latter only 1/25 of an inch. It would take 25 strokes of the pump to raise the load one inch.

The principle of the hydraulic



press is used in hydraulic jacks, powerful enough to raise heavy bridges; in hydraulic cranes, for lifting locomotives and other weighty objects; and in pressing oil from seeds and nuts. Pressures up to 14,000 tons have been developed by means of the hydraulic press.—W. P. Keasbey.

In Neutral Belgium

Monitor Camera Club from W. H. Storer, Nashville, Tenn.

The Quai aux Herbes, Ghent, Belgium

A Verse for Today . . .

Therefore I say unto you, Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?—MATT. 6:25.

Odds and Ends

Patronizing the U. S. Mails

The parcel post business of the United States grew from $2,100,000 in 1913 to $140,000,000 in 1938.

And How Many Train Callers?

Melbourne, Australia, is famous for its Flinders Street railroad station where 2,400 trains arrive and depart every day.

Stimulating Scientific Mining

In order to stimulate further the scientific interest in Canada's rapidly expanding mining industry, valued at $455,000,000, a number of Provinces have started training youths in the process of mining.

In Lighter Vein

No Time to Look!

"Shopping?"

"No, I haven't time today. I'm just buying a few things I need."

No Need for Evening Clothes

This story is vouched for as absolute truth. A cowboy walked into the Blumenthal clothing store yesterday. Ten-gallon hat, red handkerchief around the neck, high-heeled boots; a real old boy from the hills.

He strolled about the store casually, apparently having no particular errand. A clerk asked if he could show him something. The cowboy said no, he was just looking around.

He paused finally before a showcase containing pajamas, attractive and colorful.

One of the Blumenthal brothers was standing near.

"What are them things?" the cowboy inquired.

"Those are pajamas," Mr. Blumenthal replied. "And very nice ones. Just got them in. Would you like to look at some?"

"What are pajamas?"

"Why, you know—pajamas. You wear them at night. May I show them to you?"

"No," said the cowboy doubtfully, "I reckon not. I don't go out much at night."—El Paso Times.

Refreshed

A young author was introduced to an eastern movie critic, in the movie town. The writer's first picture had just been shown on Broadway, and he immediately asked the critic what his opinion was.

"It was refreshing," returned the critic. "Very refreshing."

"Say, that's swell," beamed the young author. "Did you really find it so refreshing?"

"Absolutely," was the reply. "I felt like a new man when I woke up!"—Baltimore Sun.

Daily Anecdote

Homeless Payne

John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," was broke and alone in Paris when he wrote the words. In fact he was always roaming. On March 3, 1851, he recalled his wanderings, when, on that date, he wrote a letter to a Mr. Clarke, in which he said:

"Surely there is something strange in the fact that it should have been my lot to cause so many people in the world to boast of the delights of home, when I have never had a home of my own and never expect to have one."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bluecoat Protection

San Fr ncisco

The hobby of a retired ambassador now living in Marin County, California, is taming the wild life on his wooded estate.

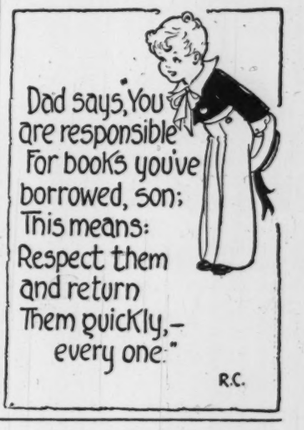
Jasper, a blue jay, is his especial pet. Each day the two diplomats confer, the man from his back door, the bird from its perch in a near-by tree. The pawns are peanuts, and Jasper invariably comes out winner. With unbelievable dexterity the blue jay catches a thrown peanut, breaks it open on a limb, and devours it before the man can extract another one from the bag and throw it.

If Jasper drops a nut, relations are automatically severed for that day. Otherwise the conference lasts until the bag is empty.

One midnight the ex-ambassador was awakened by loud calls from Jasper, perched on the windowsill of his upstairs sleeping room. Investigation disclosed several damaged cantaloupes in a forgotten crate on the back porch. Unmistakable evidence proclaimed a skunk the culprit.

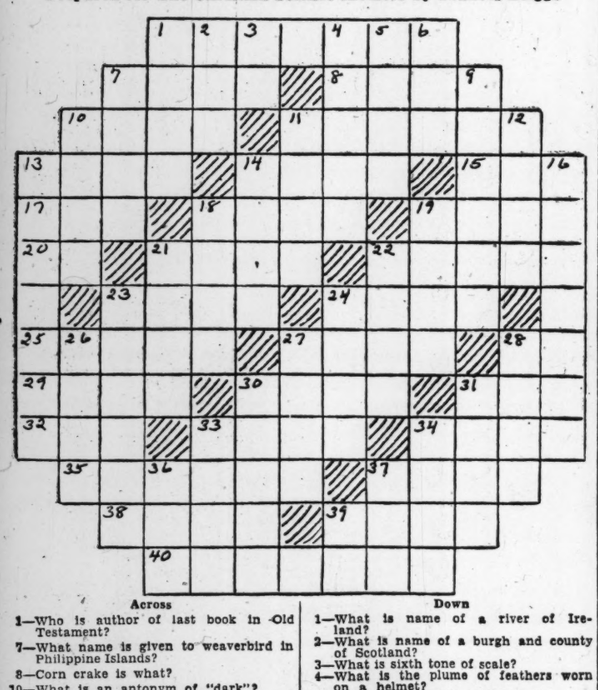
By morning every melon in the crate would have been punctured if the faithful bluecoat had not warned his benefactor.

Manly Manners



Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is author of last book in Old Testament?
7—What name is given to weaverbird in Philippine Islands?
8—Corn crake is what?
10—What is an antonym of "dark"?
11—What would a homilist deliver?
13—What falls from the clouds?
14—What is an antonym of "slow"?
15—For what was Will Rogers noted?
17—Eyes of what bird are usually set in a ruff of feathers?
18—What resembles gold?
19—Who was head of family of Belaites?
20—Symbol for manganese is what?
21—What copper coin would you spend in U. S.?
22—Who was second son of Gilead (Num. 26:30)?
23—What do you get by addition (pl.)?
24—How would you describe the legendary Paul Bunyan?
25—What animals furnish astrakhan?
27—What is cry of a bird or other animal?
28—Ferrara, Italy, is near what river?
29—What is a seaport of northeastern Sweden?
30—A flexure is what?
31—Sporting shoes are often made of what leather?
32—What is fifth tone of diatonic scale?
33—What would you find in a horse's nose bag?
34—What is name of a town of Venezuela?
35—What do philatelists collect?
37—In what gait of a horse do legs move in diagonal pairs?
38—What is any of luminous bodies seen in heavens?
39——— Summit is a city of Missouri.
40—What is an Italian colony on Red Sea?

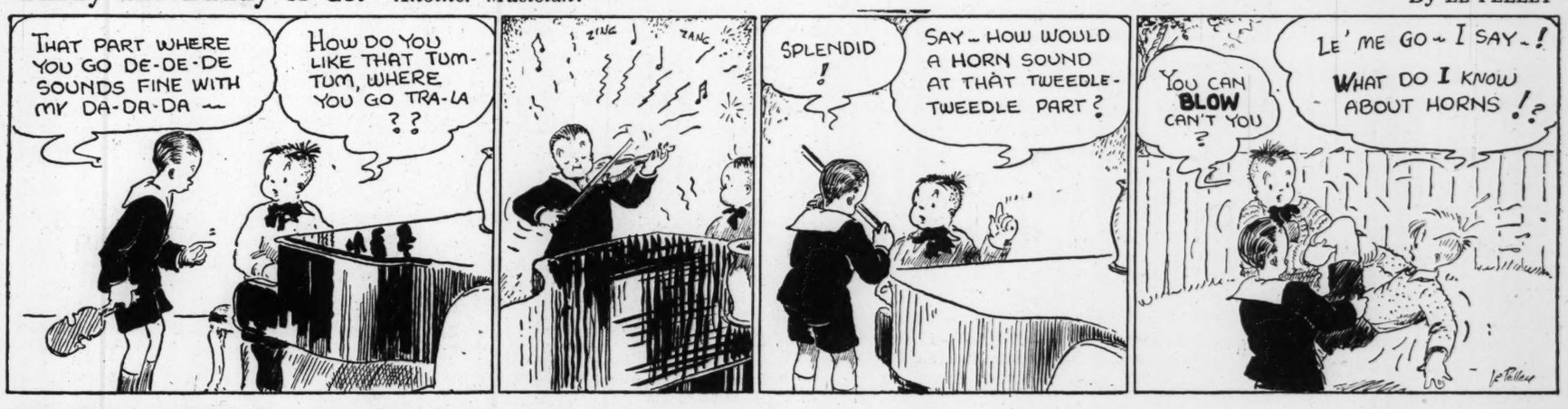
Down

1—What is name of a river of Ireland?
2—What is name of a burgh and county of Scotland?
3—What is sixth tone of scale?
4—What is the plume of feathers worn on a helmet?
5—Male of the red deer is what?
6—What town of Judah is mentioned in Josh. 15:29?
7—What is hard protective covering of a lobster?
9—What is a manufacturing city of Massachusetts?
10—Young deer is what?
11—What is common name for sodium chloride?
12—Aswan Dam conserves water of what river?
13—Who was legendary founder of Rome?
14—Would a caribe have oars, fins, or a bill?
16—What is a city of north central Honshu, Japan?
18—What are muffins made of coarse flour and sometimes unleavened?
19—What Scottish-American inventor was subject of recent motion picture?
21—Where is Cienfuegos?
22—What do you call public dwelling of a Teutonic chieftain?
23—What small fishes closely resemble the trout?
24—Seamen are often called what?
26—What prophet relates in Bible his visit to Bethel?
27—Reduces in amount.
28—What is unfolded in a drama?
30—What Italian island is noted for mild climate and beautiful scenery?
31—What asteroid bears name of a Greek god?
33—Who was a famous Persian poet?
34—What is any plane surface?
36—Devoured.
37—What do you call mark aimed at in curling?
39—Lira (abbr.).

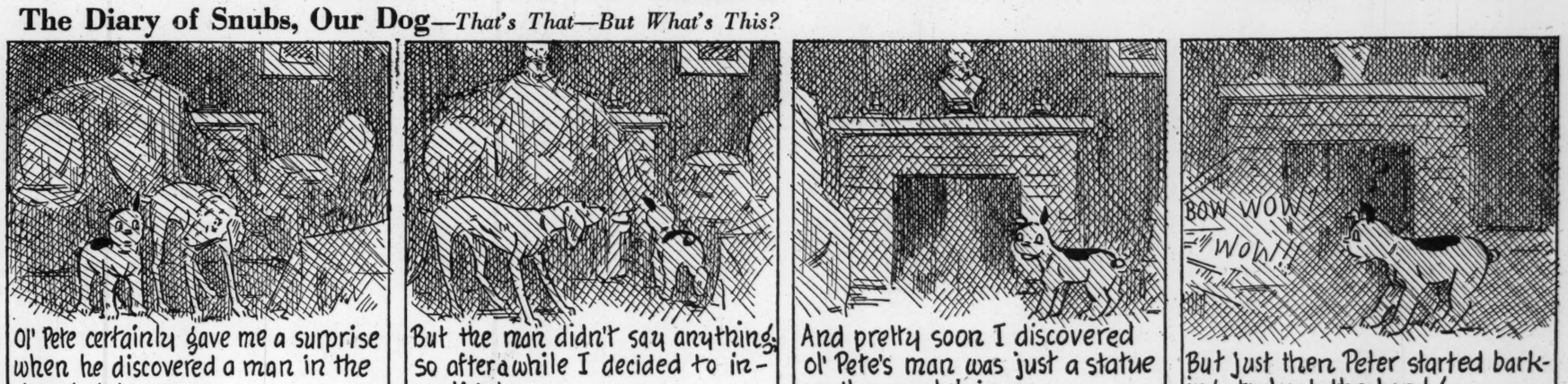
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Another Musician?*

By LE PELLEY


THAT PART WHERE YOU GO DE-DE-DE SOUNDS FINE WITH MY DA-DA-DA ~
HOW DO YOU LIKE THAT TUM-TUM, WHERE YOU GO TRA-LA ??
ZING
ZANG
SPLENDID!
SAY ~ HOW WOULD A HORN SOUND AT THAT TWEEDLE-TWEEDLE PART?
YOU CAN BLOW CAN'T YOU?
LE' ME GO ~ I SAY ~ !
WHAT DO I KNOW ABOUT HORNS !?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That's That—But What's This?*


Ol' Pete certainly gave me a surprise when he discovered a man in the deserted house—
But the man didn't say anything, so after awhile I decided to investigate.—
And pretty soon I discovered ol' Pete's man was just a statue on the mantelpiece—
BOW WOW! WOW!!
But just then Peter started barking to beat the band!

The Adventures of Waddles—*And Still Going Strong*

By THE HAGERS

TED WEBB AND JOE WERE IN THE AIR; I FLEW ALOFT TO JOIN THE PAIR.
MY PRESENCE THEY SEEMED NOT TO HEED; INSTEAD THEY BOTH INCREASED THEIR SPEED.
"I WISH YOU'D STOP! WHAT'S THIS ABOUT?" BUT ON THEY FLEW. I HEARD TED SHOUT:
"DON'T WORRY, WADDLES. WE'RE ALL RIGHT. WE'RE HOLDING AN ENDURANCE FLIGHT!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Non-Recognition

American opinion as a whole will support the action of the State Department in refusing to recognize the fourth partition of Poland. The declaration that that country is a "victim of force used as an instrument of national policy" is accurate and recalls the pledge of fifty-six nations in the Kellogg Pact to renounce "force as an instrument of national policy." And all who feel that military aggression must be resisted by world opinion will be glad that official words have been found to say that "mere seizure of territory, however, does not extinguish the legal existence of a Government."

The spirit of this declaration is in line with World War precedents when the United States kept its envoys in Rumania and Belgium although their capitals were under foreign control. And it bespeaks the same doctrine of non-recognition announced by Secretary of State Stimson when Japan seized Manchuria in 1931. Technically too the United States has never recognized conquests such as those of Ethiopia, Czechoslovakia, or Albania. But it has not attempted, as is now the plan for the Polish Government residing in Paris, to keep an envoy accredited to those countries.

This exception undoubtedly involves something of a legal fiction. Yet war was never declared against the Poles and if nothing has been employed in Poland beyond Russian "neutrality" and German efforts to "protect" a minority in the Corridor, there is ground for diplomatic declarations that it has not ceased to exist. Certainly the spirit that defended Warsaw lives on—and that was a large part of Poland. Moreover heads as well as hearts inform us that Poland has not passed. If Germany and Russia do not reconstitute it as a buffer state—and as an inducement for peace—Britain and France will sooner or later reestablish the State.

What part then will the United States play? Non-recognition of conquest has its uses, but it's a woefully negative instrument. It expresses fervent American feeling against aggression. But that becomes rather unsatisfying if the condition which is not recognized continues to exist and nothing is done about it. How far can America go in applying this policy? How long can it afford to do nothing positive beforehand to stop aggression and afterward seek negatively to deny it?

If the sea—right up to the three-mile limit—were conquered by Germany or Japan, would non-recognition suffice? And if the great majority of Americans feel they must furnish moral support and supplies to those who resist aggression in war, what is the obligation of the United States to co-operate before war? At one time the American State Department did not open any mail from the League of Nations. Will that form of non-recognition be revived after this war? Or will Americans who, almost unanimously, want to keep out of war and are unwilling to recognize aggression, recognize the value of co-operating to keep war out of the world and prevent aggression?

Embargoes Are Not Enough

The legislation over which Senators Borah and Pittman have started a debate which is expected to last a month is primarily legislation to keep America out of war. In the first day of debate other motives have already been ascribed to its supporters. As the hours and days wear on, these side-issues may consume more and more time. But the American people may refuse to forget that the purpose of this legislation has been from beginning what it now remains—to prevent the United States' being drawn into war.

The Administration today seeks to accomplish this by substituting for the present remnant of the 1937 law a more comprehensive measure to keep American ships and lives out of danger. The legislation now on the books prevents only the shipment of arms, ammunition and implements of war to belligerents. It does this through an embargo. But some idea of what Germany may consider munitions of war can be had from the sinking of ships carrying timber. If wood is a munition, so is wheat and cotton and Idaho potatoes.

Clearly if Senator Borah's contention that the shipment of arms to Italy and Russia as well as to the overt belligerents should be banned is followed to the logical conclusions indicated by German definitions of material, embargoes would have to be laid against the greater part of American commerce. And then the United States would be trying to do in 1939 what Jefferson failed to do in 1807.

It was to avert the development of pressures similar to those which wrecked the Jefferson experiment that the cash-and-carry plan was written into the 1937 law. Today in the light of new experience it seems wiser to repeal the arms embargo and to place all shipments on a cash-and-carry basis. Mr. Borah is against repeal of the arms embargo but apparently against a cash-and-carry plan also.

It should not be assumed that cash-and-carry is an absolute preventive of American participation. No such preventive is available through mere legislation. But the position of those who keep the arms embargo while refusing to consider cash-and-carry is that of a person who closes a smallish window to keep out the cold while he leaves the door wide open.

If the choice before the American people today is the retaining of an arms embargo which will cover about one-quarter of American trade with belligerents as against covering-in all trade under a cash-and-carry system, it should not take a month to convince the nation of the advisability of cash-and-carry.

Bombers Über den Linden

British fliers again risk their lives to carry on "peaceful warfare" in Germany. What must have been the reaction of Berlin's populace upon hearing bombers droning high overhead during the night and finding friendly British leaflets at their doorsteps in the morning? If we are to credit tales of Nazi fanatic loyalty, some will be sneering: "The British are fools if they think to divorce us from 'unser Führer'." But in the nurseries—and in the kitchens where food is carefully measured— women may be thinking: "They could have dropped bombs!" Why not appeal to the inherent intelligence of the German people with a factual statement as to how this war began and an outline of a peace with justice for all?

Cars That Will Not Stall

The "fluid-drive" introduced in some 1940 automobiles is no fly-by-night idea to increase motor sales and possibly to follow free-wheeling into the automotive discard. Engineers have been at work on this theory of transmitting power for nearly half a century because of its promise of simplified, economical operation. Now, with the improvement of automatic transmissions, the way is prepared for a motor that will not stall or jerk the wheels despite excessive trampings on the accelerator, that can be stopped in traffic without shifting out of high gear, that does away completely with the clutch pedal, and requires only the use of the accelerator, brake and steering wheel for nearly all driving.

First introduced late last season in high-priced models, the "fluid-drive" system is said to have been considerably improved during the last few months. Briefly, the system is described as an oil-pressure drive involving two circular rotors, one connected with the engine, the other with the rear wheels. The effect of oil passing through the engine rotor into the blades of the rear-wheel rotor is similar to that of wind passing from one moving electric fan into the blades of another only a fraction of an inch away. The second fan is turned by air currents set up by the first fan. That, in effect, is the theory of the fluid-drive; power is passed from the engine rotor to the rear-wheel rotor by means of oil set in motion through centrifugal force.

It is possible the "fluid-drive" will revolutionize automobile transmissions. The unskilled driver should find it a boon. It should reduce wear and tear upon car mechanism—not to mention passengers—caused by uneven operation. Holding a car on a hill or starting it on slippery ground is simplified. And highway safety should be increased through the elimination of some of the human element in the highway equation.

The height of something or other is the achievement of an Indiana man in obtaining identical telephone, house, and auto license numbers.

Labor Proposes a Mediator

"We favor our nation offering its mediation services for peace, and hope that warring countries will be prevailed upon to accept them," reads a line in the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor which is before the current convention of the Federation in Cincinnati for approval.

The sentiment is an appropriate one—especially when it is explained that this proffer of friendly offices in the European conflict is certainly not designed to be any part of the "peace offensive" of the Hitler Government. Yet in the present circumstances of the American labor movement, the principal effect of any mention of mediation is to throw a rather saffron-hued half-light on the situation of trade unionism in the United States.

The convention which is to ponder this recommendation of the Executive Council will be obliged also to take some action on the prospective suspension of the International Typographical Union from the Federation for refusal to pay a special assessment on its membership as part of the war chest for fighting the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The printers are not the only trade that is tired of the bickering and sniping between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has practically withdrawn from the C. I. O. for the same reason. Thus two strong old-line unions become practically independent organizations, such as the four railroad brotherhoods have been for many years.

If this trend goes on, the division started by the withdrawal of the C. I. O. from the A. F. of L. may become not merely a schism of the American labor movement but a disintegration of any effective central organization for it. There are some who might consider this a beneficial development, but from the workingman's point of view there could very well be a whole series of mediations, if necessary to save trade unionism from becoming Balkanized.

Men Toward Men

It is noteworthy, in the midst of almost daily reports of war's inhumanity to man that the crews of two foreign boats in Boston Harbor didn't let the fact that their respective countries were at war with each other stand in the way of putting the Golden Rule into operation.

The skipper of a New Zealand freighter, learning that the crew of an interned German tanker was low on rations, invited some of its members to come on board and sent them back to their mates with a side of beef. The crews of these two "enemy" boats had no animosity toward each other. Nor do thousands of soldiers facing each other across No Man's Land or millions of civilians who feel they must support a war against other peoples very like themselves. There is something crazy in this picture, and it isn't in the friendliness of men for men.

Her Hopes Live On

Pages From an Album

10. Karel Capek

Whenever I think of the tragedy of Czechoslovakia, the names of three men appear before me: President Masaryk, its founder; Eduard Beneš, its continuator, and above all, Karel Capek, who perhaps did more to make his country known than the statesmen. The author was truly a world figure; his books and plays were known in nearly every land. When I called on him in Prague, I found a writer who, though fully conscious that he was a Czech and patriotic to the core, was yet a cosmopolitan in culture and outlook. He welcomed me in impeccable English, and joked with the sprightliness of a Frenchman.

In appearance he was, indeed, the elegant young Englishman; well groomed, wearing clothes that seem to have been cut in Savile Row, slender, clean-shaven, excessively polite, though with a suspicion of irony. He had traveled extensively, and while remaining highly original had drawn his substance from France, England, Germany, Russia. He had attended three universities—that of Prague, that of Berlin, and the Sorbonne in Paris. In his early days he had translated French poetry and he had produced one of Shelley's plays.

We went to a handsome and comfortable club in Prague, which reminded me of an English club, and we talked about many things. He was full of shrewd observations, half humorous, half in earnest. He contended, for example, that while the British were fond of going abroad, they knew nothing of their own country. That was why he was obliged to write a book to explain the English to themselves.

When one belongs to a little country, and writes in a language that is read by few, it is necessary to have a universal appeal. That is the curious paradox of men like Capek. As a Czech writer with a restricted audience, he could not afford to be a local writer in the sense that an American or an English writer with their unlimited audience, may be. He had to break the national bounds established by the peace-makers. Frontiers were made only to be transcended, and as a Czech, acutely aware that he was a Czech, he had to be a European.

"Even the English," he said, "despite the misunderstanding about their insularity, cannot possibly confine themselves in their own little island. They would cease to be English if they did not spread out over the earth. And we Czechs will cease to be Czechs if we shut ourselves up in Central Europe."

Capek was proud of the speedy development of the new country. He lapsed into seriousness to descant on the industriousness of the Czechs, and the well directed efforts that had brought prosperity to the little land. In its twenty years of existence Czechoslovakia methodically accomplished miracles; had it been permitted to exist for another twenty years, it might have become the nucleus of a new Europe conscious of itself—the capital, as it were, of a United Europe. The experiment has been abruptly ended. Will it some day be renewed?

Yes, he admitted, Czech literature owed something to Russian influences, as well as to German and to French. Even his own famous Robots—in the R. U. R. play which made him, a young man, immediately known in England and America—smack of Russian inspiration. This symbolical representation of the process of mechanization of the proletariat is a bitter satire on the tendencies of civilization. Alas! the same tendencies may be found in capitalism and in communism alike.

Nobody could have been more modern in his outlook than Capek; he was alive to all the movements of his time—that amazing two decades which followed the war; and with remarkable technique he examined the problems of humanity today in his plays and novels. While he was an excellent artist, his purpose was primarily intellectual.

I will not attempt to appraise the literary work of Capek; whether it will survive or not I cannot say. But he was a brilliant and fortunate figure on the stage of a little country upon which the fierce limelight of international politics was disastrously turned.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

North . . South . . East . . West

A National Open Forum

By Frank L. Perrin

With a single main objective among most legislators at Washington, and that to keep all the Americas from being involved as belligerents in the present war, it is encouraging and measurably commendable that whatever disagreement exists—and that is considerable—it is as to means and methods, and not as to the end sought. Those with long memories recall the perfervid debates of the closing decades of the last century between the free-traders, so-called, and the advocates of protective tariffs. The opposing policies concerned the economic welfare of employing capital, wage-earners, and the ultimate consumers. No purely patriotic arguments were offered on either side. And yet the debates, the sympathies, the propaganda, divided the people and the political parties as well. Individual and community interests surmounted party lines.

In the years immediately preceding and following the year 1896, what now seems the inconsequential and unimportant issue of free silver, or the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the proposed ratio of sixteen-to-one, the Bryan slogan, upset and all but destroyed party lines. The eloquence of William Jennings Bryan was persuasive, but never convincing enough to overcome the judgment, or perhaps the prejudices, of a voting majority, though the champion of silver was thrice nominated for the Presidency.

These, and similarly eloquent oratorical campaigns of education were subsequent, of course, to the earlier debates between the abolitionists and the defenders of slavery, between the free-soilers and their foes, and between the "greenbackers" and the Sherman school demanding the resumption of "specie payments." Later there came the long campaign which finally resulted in the adoption of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution and later to its repeal, and the epoch-making winning of equal suffrage.

* * *

As we look back upon the record no convincing evidence is discovered that any of the vital decisions were made by a single political party, or that the credit or blame attaching can be given or imputed to any single party leader, and this with all due respect to Lincoln the Emancipator. His task was the task of the people of a nation.

So today, upon the occasion of forensic debates in Washington and throughout the country, in every household, in every group, in many pulpits, in the press, and on the air, in the effort to clarify opinion concerning the issue of so-called neutrality, we lose sight and sense of party lines and partisan prejudices. There will be appeals to partisanship, appeals to prejudice, appeals to fear, and appeals to greed. But none of these will be so persuasive as to be convincing or decisive.

Even admitting that the labors of this great open forum in which thought is freely expressed, either in legislative halls, in the press, on the air and in the homes, have sometimes led to wrong decisions and to mistakes, the balance on the right side is so great that we may confidently rest in the assurance that wisdom will govern now, as it has in days and years past. A nation of free people does not move or act by impulse, fear, or prejudice. It cannot when all the channels are open, when thinking governs, and when prejudice is no deeper than a belief which can be corrected.

* * *

I would not have this faith that right and wisdom will prevail and govern in the determination of the so-called embargo issue if party lines were strictly or even loosely drawn in the debate or in the deciding vote. As the scene is set the traditional foes of the President within his party, or some of them at least, support his proposals for repeal or amendment of the existing Neutrality Act. Many Republicans as unapologetically stand with him. Powerful and convincing opponents on both sides of the line accept the issue and eloquently meet it.

But this can be said of both the advocates of a new neutrality law and those who would adhere to the old: They are honest in their convictions that it is their duty to do all, dare all, and endure all to keep their country from being involved in another European war. Each believes that what he proposes is the best, if not the only way, to this end. There is no lack of patriotic impulse.

We see, in this great American open forum a typical representation of the thought-power of a nation of free people. Should we not rest, if we have faith in democracy, in the power of the right, in the enlightenment which freedom of thought brings, in the realization that only a wisely directed decision can result? Most of us today have that faith.

The Wide Horizon

Villain in the War Drama

By Dr. Frank Aydelotte

President of Swarthmore (Pa.) College

(Excerpts from an address to students and faculty)

As we review the history of our last twenty years, the uneasy peace which intervened between this war and the last, three great questions must come home to every thoughtful American.

In the first place, we must ask ourselves whether we have as a nation done as much as we could and should have done to preserve peace in the world or whether by sins of omission and commission we have had some part in bringing about the present struggle.

We must ask ourselves, in the second place, what stake we as a nation have in this war. Are our vital interests affected? Can we be indifferent to the outcome?

We must determine for ourselves, in the third place, what we can and should do in co-operation with other nations, when peace is finally made, to insure that this peace will be more permanent than the last and not merely the prelude to another and greater conflict.

* * *

It is important that in these days we should remember with humility that we have, during the last twenty years, done little where we might have done much to end the reign of international anarchy which made this war possible. We refused to join the League of Nations and to adhere to the World Court. We have attempted to pursue a policy of isolation. We have followed what we thought to be our own interests, forgetting that our greatest interest is peace. We initiated the Kellogg-Briand Pact, but we did nothing effective to devise machinery for enforcing it.

We helped to win the last war, but by our default we helped to lose the peace. When this war ends it is to be hoped that another attempt will be made to organize some kind of world government. We should support that attempt. We should begin now to study the defects of the Covenant of the League of Nations and to devise plans for another stronger association of the peoples of the world to take its place.

In the confusion of the moment it is important that we should remember that we have a stake in this war. We may be neutral, but we cannot be indifferent. To talk as if it made no difference whether victory went to the democracies or to the dictatorships is to ignore the facts of the situation and the deep-rooted convictions of the vast majority of the people in this country.

I do not see how such considerations can fail to influence the debate on neutrality. Our wealth and power are so great that whatever action we take will have an influence upon one or the other of the belligerents. If we repeal the arms embargo we assist the democracies. If we maintain it we assist the totalitarian states, which are already fully armed, and we punish the democracies which have during the last twenty years partially disarmed because of the pacifist sentiment among their peoples.

* * *

It is a common thing for men who believe in peace to emphasize the stupidity of war. We tend sometimes to think that peace is so easy, war so brutal and insensate, that we should never have an armed conflict were it not for the fact that the statesmen and rulers of the world are so unbelievably wicked and foolish. Peace workers are at their worst when they pursue this argument. Their search for the villain in the drama has never been markedly successful. Some blame the diplomats, some the munition makers, some the international bankers and financiers. It is only necessary to know a few diplomats, a few munition makers, or a few international bankers to realize how wild and how unjust these accusations are.

The real villain in the international sphere is not any particular person or any class of persons but the system of unlimited national sovereignty, and the international anarchy which that implies. With all the good will and idealism which went into the planning of it, the Covenant of the League of Nations failed to impose any effective limitation upon national sovereignty. It is a league of sovereign states not a league of peoples, and that fact contributed more perhaps than any other single factor to its breakdown. Peace can be maintained only by an international agreement which limits sovereignty on some plan analogous to that by which the Constitution of the United States limits the sovereignty of the individual states. The surrender of some part of their sovereignty by the various nations of the world, especially the right to maintain national armies, is the price of peace. It is a heavy price to pay. It may be that when the next opportunity comes we and other nations will be unwilling to pay it. . . .

These are the problems which the war in Europe must inevitably lay upon the minds and consciences of the leaders of American thought. To solve them will be to make a more important contribution to the welfare of the world than could any participation in armed conflict. To ignore them, to refuse to think about them, to do nothing, is to fail in the face of the greatest opportunity we have ever had to serve the cause of peace.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Bond of World Unity

At a time when the other forces which we thought might unify the world have proved all too feeble, the Church is giving evidence that it can be the most uniting influence in the world.

We used to think [physical] science and the spread of scientific education would unite the world. Man's mastery over nature was at last making it possible for the whole planet to be a single community. The airplane was making all peoples near neighbors; the radio was to disseminate universal enlightenment and goodwill. But today the airplane turns out to be an instrument for destroying others on a more extensive scale, and in many countries the radio is an instrument of nationalistic propaganda. . . .

We used to assume that trade would bind the world together. Nations are deliberately adopting the principle of shutting up their economic life within their own borders. A strange word, "autarchy," has come into use to describe this new economic theory.

We used to pin our hopes for world unity to a new political structure. We thought that the League of Nations would surely produce a better kind of relations between governments. But now the League appears too frail a reed to carry the burden.

. . . At the time when governments confess their inability to effect a world political structure the churches are creating a World Council to express their spiritual unity and to provide for co-operation across national lines. It is only sixteen months since the conference at Utrecht drafted the plan, but already fifty-four national churches have officially voted to co-operate.

The World Council will be a visible and united witness to the universality of Christ.—*Federal Council Bulletin.*